



PART III. . . .

. . . . REPORT FOR 1903.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION

OF THE

NEGRO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[FROM THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OF LABOR, pp. 215-320.]



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C O N T E N T S .

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In response to various inquiries concerning the negro race in Massachusetts, the data on the following pages are presented as the result of special investigation of the subject. The following cities, in which the negro population in 1900 was 14,140, were canvassed: Boston, Brockton, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Quincy, Waltham, Woburn, and Worcester, and the occupations and social statistics obtained for 8,335 persons, or over one-half of that number. A canvass for births, marriages, and deaths included the following cities and towns: Amherst, Attleborough, Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Great Barrington, Haverhill, Hyde Park, Lawrence, Lee, Lenox, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Stockbridge, Taunton, Wareham, Williamstown, Winchester, Woburn, and Worcester. The negro population of these cities and towns in 1900 was 26,932, or 84.23 per cent of the total negro population of the State.

The various subjects treated in this Part are the early history and condition of the negro in Massachusetts, population, occupations, vital statistics, ownership of farms and homes, pauperism and crime, education, and churches and social organizations, together with data regarding a recent conference at Tuskegee, Alabama. The presentations are purely statistical in their nature, with only such editorial comment as will serve to introduce or explain the tables. We do not feel that it is

within the province of this Department to treat of the social equation of the white and black races, and, therefore, leave to students of racial conditions the opportunity to make their own deductions.

Early History and Laws.

The early history of the negro in Massachusetts and the subject of slavery are so intimately related that it would be difficult to write of one without trenching in some respects upon the other. Slavery of the Indian began soon after settlement, and that of the negro followed. At the very birth of the foreign commerce of New England, the African slave trade became a regular business, and the ships which took cargoes of staves and fish to Madeira and the Canaries were accustomed to touch on the coast of Guinea "to trade for negroes," who were carried generally to Barbados or the other English islands in the West Indies, the demand for them at home being but small.¹ Comparatively few were kept in Boston and surrounding towns, most of them being house and body servants.

It would, however, be a misinterpretation of history to consider that the early settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay were common slave holders and dealers in slaves. From their point of view, they were the elect of God to whom were given this continent and its treasures and its people as an inheritance, and being stern men and fanatics, believing themselves the favorites of the Divine Omnipotence, a chosen people, their acts—harsh and uncompromising as they appear to us now—were committed under the sanction of religious conviction. In making war upon the Indian, making him captive, and selling his women and children into slavery, they considered that they were but entering into the possession of their heritage, and disposing of their own.² In reviewing this portion of our subject we shall touch briefly on the early colonial history and laws governing slaves, which comprised Indians taken captive in battle, negroes imported (obtained

¹ Hildreth's History of the United States, Vol. I., p. 282.

² The involuntary servitude of Indians and negroes in the several colonies originated under a law not promulgated by legislation, and rested upon prevalent views of universal jurisprudence, or the *law of nations*, supported by the express or implied authority of the home government.—*Law of Freedom and Bondage*, § 216, I., 225.

by purchase or exchange), and criminals condemned to a certain slavery as a punishment for offences committed.

The first mention of negroes brought to America is found in the instructions given by the Spanish Court to Ovando, in the year 1501, by which negro slaves "born in the power of Christians" were allowed to be sent to the Indies.¹ In 1619, twenty African slaves, the first in America, were landed and sold in Jamestown, Virginia, from a Dutch man-of-war. This was the beginning of negro slaveholding throughout the Southern Colonies.² In 1637, Hugh Peter of Salem wrote to John Winthrop that he had heard of women and children being distributed among the people of Boston for servants and stated that he and Mr. Endecott would be glad to share in the division and "receive a young woman or girl and a boy." This was the beginning of the colonial slave trade, and the disposition of captive Indians was in accordance with the custom and, evidently, the previous practice of the authorities. It is certain that during the Pequot War they took many prisoners, and according to Winthrop³ they were disposed of among the persons about Boston, and those who ran away and were recaptured were "branded on the shoulder."

In July, 1637, Winthrop says, "We had now slain and taken, in all, about seven hundred. We sent fifteen of the boys and two women to Bermuda, by Mr. Pierce."⁴ Under date of 1638, it appears that this "Mr. Pierce in the Salem ship, the *Desire*, returned from the West Indies after seven months. He had been at Providence [Bahamas] and brought some cotton, and tobacco, and negroes."⁵ In 1641, the "Body of Liberties," or "code of fundamentals," distinctly recognized the lawfulness in Massachusetts of Indian and negro slavery, as well as approved of the African slave trade,⁶ anticipating by about 20 years the statutes of Virginia or Maryland in this regard. The Puritans insisted, however, that the traffic be confined to captives in war and slaves in Africa. This section

¹ *The Conquerors of the New World*, Vol. I., p. 170.

² *The Colonies*. Reuben Gold Thwaites, p. 74.

³ *Winthrop's New England*, Vol. I., p. 232.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 234.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 254.

⁶ *Hildreth's History of the United States*, Vol. I., p. 278.

of the Body of Liberties, which was the first statute establishing slavery in America, reads as follows :

"There shall never be any bond slaverie, villinage or Captivitie amongst us unles it be lawfull Captives taken in just warres, and such strangers as willingly selle themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of god established in Israell concerning such persons doeth morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be Judged thereto by Authoritie."¹

Emanuel Downing, brother-in-law of John Winthrop, wrote in 1645 : "A war with the Narragansett is verie considerable to this plantation, ffor I doubt whither yt be not synne in us, having power in our hands, to suffer them to maynteyne the worship of the devill, which their paw wawes often doe ; 2lie, if upon a Just warre the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, women, and children enough to exchange for Moores, which will be more gaynful pilladge for us than wee conceive, for I doe not see how wee can thrive untill wee gett into a stock of slaves sufficient to doe all our business, for our children's children will hardly see this great continent filled with people, soe that our servants will still desire freedom to plant for themselves, and will not stay but for verie great wages. And I suppose you know verie well how wee shall maynteyne twenty Moores cheaper than one English servant."²

In 1668, the instructions from the Crown to Gov. Andros required him to pass a law restraining inhuman severity which might be used by bad masters or overseers towards Christian servants and slaves, and the punishing by death for the wilful killing of Indians and negroes. The law of 1698 forbade trading with any "Indian, molato, or negro servant," and whipping was the prescribed punishment. In 1701, the representatives of the town of Boston were "desired to promote the encouraging the bringing of white servants, and to put a period to negroes being slaves,"³ but in 1703, a law was passed in restraint of

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll., III., VIII., p. 231.

² In Josselyn's "Account of Two Voyages to New England," published in London in 1664, in speaking of the people of Boston he said: "They are well accommodated with servants . . . some are English, others negroes," p. 182.

³ Mass. Hist. Coll., II., VIII., 184.

the "manumission, discharge, or setting free of molatto or negro slaves." In 1703, Indian, negro, and mulatto servants or slaves were prohibited from being abroad after nine o'clock. In 1705, "for the better preventing of a spurious and mixt issue" provision was made for punishing negroes and mulattoes for improper intercourse with the whites, by selling them to persons outside of the Province. The law also provided for the punishment by whipping of any negro for striking a Christian, and prohibited the marriage of Christians with negroes or mulattoes, imposing a penalty of fifty pounds upon the person performing the ceremony. It provided also against unreasonable denial of marriage to negroes with those of the same race.

In 1786, the legislature passed an "Act for the orderly solemnization of Marriage" in which it was enacted "that no person authorized by this Act to marry shall join in marriage any white person with any negro, Indian, or mulatto, under penalty of fifty pounds; and all such marriages shall be absolutely null and void." This prohibition continued until 1843, when it was repealed by a special Act relating to marriages between individuals of certain races.

The statute of 1705 provided an impost duty of four pounds per head on every negro brought into the Province after May 1, 1706. A penalty of double the amount was imposed for refusal or neglect to make the prescribed entry; a drawback was allowed on exportation, and a like advantage allowed to the purchaser of any negro who died within six weeks after importation. In 1727, "the traffic in slaves appears to have been more an object in Boston than at any period before or since."¹ More stringent regulations were adopted in 1728 and 1739, the latter placing the time for the drawback on the death of negroes at six months after importation. This law expired by limitation in 1749.

Free negroes were not allowed in the militia, and in 1707 an Act was passed requiring them to perform certain services on the highways and streets as an equivalent, and the same Act prohibited them from entertaining servants of their own color in their homes unless with the permission of the masters of the slaves.

¹ Drake's Hist. of Boston, p. 574.

With respect to the early laws of taxation in Massachusetts, slaves were undoubtedly rated as polls, the owners being called upon to pay for them as for other servants and children as "such as take not wages." This condition continued until 1692 when "every male slave of sixteen years old and upwards" was rated "at twenty pounds estate." In 1694, "all negro's, mulattoes, and Indian Servants, as well male as female, of 16 years old and upwards, at the rate of 12*d* per poll same as other polls." In 1695, males were taxed at "14 years of age and upwards at the rate of 20*l* estate, and females at 14*l* estate, unless disabled by infirmity." They were subsequently rated "as other personal estate," which mode was continued in 1696, 1697, and 1698, in the latter year "according to the sound judgment and discretion of the Assessors, *not* including faculties."¹ There was but slight variation in these laws during the entire colonial period.

In 1716, Judge Sewall endeavored to prevent the rating of negroes with live stock without avail, but in 1718, negro and mulatto servants for life were estimated as other personal estate, while those for a term of years were numbered and rated as other polls. In 1726, the assessors were required to estimate all negro and mulatto servants in the same proportion as other personal estate, and in 1727, the rating of 1718 was restored for one year, the law of 1728 being the same as in 1726, and so it probably remained thereafter.

On April 12, 1771, a bill was introduced in the legislature to prevent the importation of slaves from Africa, but failed to obtain the approval of the Governor, and thereafter, year after year, attempts were made to discourage the slave trade without success. In 1785, the legislature took the initiative and instituted an inquiry as to the proper measures to be adopted by them to discountenance and prevent any inhabitant of the Commonwealth being concerned in this trade. A joint committee was appointed and bills were prepared which were referred to a committee with instructions to revise all laws

¹ This rating for "Faculties" was a prominent feature in the early tax laws. It was applied to white men from the beginning, being intended as a just valuation for those who had trades, arts, and faculties, by the product of which they were "more enabled to help bear the publick charge, than common labourers and workmen." General Lavaux and Liberties 1660 Edition, p. 15.

respecting negroes and mulattoes and report to the next General Court. The following year other committees reported various measures, and several petitions were introduced, but it was not until 1788 that the prohibition of the slave trade by Massachusetts was practically effected, the legislature passing an Act to "Prevent the Slave Trade, and for granting Relief to the Families of such unhappy Persons as may be Kidnapped or decoyed away from this Commonwealth."

During this same session, the legislature passed a law for the suppression and punishment of "rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, and other idle, disorderly, and lewd persons." By section V, it was enacted "that no person being an African or negro, other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of some one of the United States (to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he is a citizen), shall tarry within this Commonwealth for a longer time than two months, and upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any such person has been within the same more than two months, the said Justice shall order the said person to depart of this Commonwealth, and in case that the said African or negro shall not depart as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that such person has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforesaid, shall commit the said person to any house of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labor . . . until the sessions of the Peace, next to be holden . . . and if upon trial . . . it shall be made to appear that the said person has thus continued within this Commonwealth, contrary to the tenor of this Act, he or she shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same process shall be had and punishment inflicted, and so *toties quoties*."

In the *Massachusetts Mercury* of September 16, 1800, the following notice appears :

NOTICE TO BLACKS. The Officers of Police having made return to the Subscriber of the names of the following persons, who are Africans or Negroes, not subjects of the Emperor of *Morocco* nor citizens of the *United*

States, the same are hereby warned and directed to depart out of this Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next, as they would avoid the pain and penalties of the law in that case provided, which was passed by the Legislature, March 26, 1788.

CHARLES BULFINCH, *Superintendent.*

By order and direction of the Selectmen.

This notice was copied in other cities, and, while no ulterior motive was ascribed to the order, it was commented upon by the Boston press as indicating the simple carrying out of the original design of the Act, which was to abate pauperism. Additional acts were passed in 1798 and 1802, but this portion was neither modified nor repealed. In 1821, the Legislature, alarmed by "the increase of a species of population, which threatened to become both injurious and burdensome," and fully alive to "the necessity of checking" it, appointed a committee to report a bill concerning the admission into the State of free negroes and mulattoes.¹ This report, written by Theodore Lyman, Jr., chairman of the committee, was handed in January 15, 1822, and stated that "the black convicts in the State Prison, on the first of January, 1821, formed 146½ part of the black population of the State, while the white convicts, at the same time, formed but 2140 part of the white population. It is believed that a similar proportion will be found to exist in all public establishments of this State; as well Prisons as Poor-Houses." The committee which he represented was, however, unable to accomplish the duty undertaken, or to report a bill. Attention was called to the law of 1788 regulating the residence in this State of certain persons of color, and the belief stated that "this law has never been enforced, and ineffectual as it has proved, they would never have been the authors of placing among the Statutes a law so arbitrary in its principles, and in its operation so little accordant with the institutions, feelings, and practices of the people of this Commonwealth. The history of that law has well convinced the Committee that no measure (which they could devise) would be attended with the smallest good consequence. That it would have been a matter of satisfaction and congratulation to the Committee if they had succeeded in framing a law, which . . . should have promised to check and finally to overcome

¹ House Journals, Vol. XLII., p. 62, et seq.

an evil upon which they have never been able to look with unconcern. But a law, which should produce that effect, would entirely depart from that love of humanity, that respect for hospitality and for the just rights of all classes of men, in the constant and successful exercise of which the inhabitants of Massachusetts have been singularly conspicuous.”¹

The committee recommended the repeal of the Act of 1788, and later made another report in which they agreed that “it does not comport with the dignity of this State to withhold that brief statement of facts, to be found in its annals, concerning the abolition of this trade in Massachusetts — a statement which will prove both highly honorable, and in perfect accordance with the remarkable spirit of wholesome and rational liberty, by which this Commonwealth has been greatly distinguished from the earliest period.” It gave an account of the existence of slavery in the State and said, “these slaves were procured in several ways — either from the Dutch, in New York, from the Southern provinces in North America. . . . Few came by a direct trade.”

Another Act was passed in 1825, but without changing the provision against the negroes, and this statute continued on the law book of the Commonwealth until March 29, 1834, when it was repealed by the general repealing section of an Act relating to Gaols and Houses of Correction.

The political status of the negro in Massachusetts was not definitely determined as late as 1795. Dr. Belknap was of the opinion that the Constitution did not disqualify him either from electing or being elected, provided he had all the other necessary qualifications required by the law. He asserted that some negroes had voted for officers of the State and federal governments and instanced the election of one negro to the office of a town clerk in one of the country towns.²

The first article of the Declaration of Rights, written by John Adams and reported to the constitutional convention, in 1779, was as follows :

Art. I. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights: among which may be

¹ Notes on the Hist. of Slavery in Mass., p. 238.

² Mass. Hist. Coll. I., IV., 208.

reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting their property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Only slight verbal changes were made by the convention in this declaration, but it was always a matter of discussion and of various opinions as to the "natural" freedom of the negro, whether he had the right to vote or be voted for, and Daniel Webster to within a few years of his death had not been able to determine the question as to when and under what circumstances slavery ceased to exist in Massachusetts.¹ Upon this question, at that time, hinged the matter of elections. In 1836, Chief Justice Shaw said, "How, or by what act particularly, slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, whether by the adoption of the opinion in Sommersett's case, as a declaration and modification of the common law, or by the Declaration of Independence, or by the constitution of 1780, it is not now very easy to determine, and it is rather a matter of curiosity than utility; it being agreed on all hands, that if not abolished before, it was so by the declaration of rights."² Certain it is, however, that Massachusetts never did, by statute, abolish slavery; and as late as 1833, her Supreme Court left the matter an open question.³

The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt gives an interesting account of the termination of slavery in Massachusetts.⁴ "In 1781, some negroes, prompted by private suggestion, maintained that they were not slaves: they found advocates . . . and the cause was carried before the supreme court. Their counsel pleaded, 1. That no antecedent law had established slavery, and that the laws which seemed to suppose it were the offspring of error in the legislators, who had no authority to enact them:—2. That such laws, even if they had existed, were annulled by the new Constitution. They gained the cause under both aspects: and the solution of this first question that was brought forward set the negroes entirely at liberty, and at the same time precluded their pretended owners

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll. IV., IV., 333.

² Commonwealth *vs.* Aves, 18 Pickering, 209.

³ Law of Negro Slavery, Cobb, Vol. I., p. clxxi.

⁴ Travels, Vol. II., p. 166.

from all claim to indemnification, since they were proved to have possessed and held them in slavery without any right. As there were only a few slaves in Massachusetts, the decision passed without opposition, and banished all further idea of slavery."

Early in the war for independence the question arose as to the advisability of enlisting negroes in the Army. The ministers and others who were favorably disposed to the abolition of slavery urged their views upon the Continental Congress, but met with scant regard. The first Provincial Congress in October, 1774, thought it proper that "while we are attempting to free ourselves . . . and preserve ourselves from slavery," some consideration ought to be granted the negro slaves, but when the question was put, after debate, "Whether the matter now subside," it was carried in the affirmative, and subsided. In May, 1775, the Committee of Safety passed a resolve that in their opinion "the admission of any persons, as soldiers, into the army now raising, but only such as are freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles that are to be supported, and reflect dishonor on this Colony, and that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever."

Washington assumed command of the army around Boston on July 3, 1775, and on the 10th he issued his instructions to the recruiting officers which prohibited the enlistment of any negro and also forbade the enlistment of "any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident of the country." According to Bancroft, however, the names of colored persons were borne on the roll of the army at Cambridge from its first formation: "Free negroes stood in the ranks by the side of white men." On September 26, 1775, the Continental Congress debated whether or not to instruct Washington to discharge all negroes, free or slaves, but so powerful was the opposition that the motion was defeated. At a council of war, held October 8, 1775, the question of the enlistment of negroes arose, and it was "agreed unanimously to reject all slaves; and, by a great majority, to reject negroes altogether. In general orders, November 12, 1775, Washington said that negroes were not

to be enlisted. However, in general orders, December 30, 1775, he said: "As the General is informed that numbers of free negroes are desirous of enlisting, he gives leave to the recruiting officers to entrain them, and promises to lay the matter before the Congress, who, he doubts not, will approve of it." Congress, on January 15, 1776, ordered "that the free negroes who have served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be re-enlisted therein, but no others."

Other leading patriots in other States tried to secure the enlistment of negroes but failed in nearly every instance. John Laurens was the most energetic in this direction but failed to move the prejudice of the South. Washington comforted him and while not surprised at the failure, added, "That spirit of freedom, which at the commencement of this contest would have gladly sacrificed everything to the attainment of its object, has long since subsided, and every selfish passion has taken its place. . . . Under these circumstances it would rather have been surprising if you had succeeded."

Graydon in his Memoirs, in describing the army at New York in 1776, makes a favorable exception of Glover's regiment from Marblehead, Mass., among the "miserably constituted bands from New England. . . . But even in this regiment there were a number of negroes, which, to persons unaccustomed to such associations, had a disagreeable, degrading effect."¹ In 1778, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature reported in favor of raising a regiment of "negroes, mulattoes, or Indians" in which one sergeant in each company and all the higher officers were to be white men.

From an official document of the main army under General Washington's immediate command, dated August 24, 1778, it appears that there were 755 negroes in the army, of whom 586 were present on that date, 98 sick or absent, and 71 detailed elsewhere on command. This does not include the Rhode Island regiment. Probably every State had its colored representatives in the ranks, for there are acknowledgments of services rendered among nearly all the State records.

In this connection it is interesting to briefly note the presence of the negro in the Army and Navy during the Civil War.

¹ Memoirs of a Life. Alex. Graydon, p. 131.

According to the descriptive lists of enlistments at the Boston Navy Yard, the number of negroes enlisted in the Navy from April 2, 1861, to April 14, 1865, was 1,360. From the regimental records in the Adjutant General's Department, we find 5,878 negroes credited to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as follows: 54th regiment, 1,435, of this number, 92 were transferred to the 55th regiment, leaving 1,343; 55th regiment, including those transferred from the 54th, 1,168; fifth regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry, 1,413; United States colored troops credited to Massachusetts, 1,954, making the total for the State, 5,878.

In the history of Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-65, by Wm. F. Fox, Lt. Col., U. S. V.,¹ the total number of colored troops who served in the Army is given as 178,975. Of this number, 99,337 were recruited in the Southern States. The author states that there were 166 regiments of colored troops organized during the war. In a volume entitled A Brave Black Regiment, History of the 54th Regiment, M. V., 1863-65, by Luis F. Emilio,² it is stated that "in September, 1862, General Butler began organizing the Louisiana Native Guards from free negroes. General Saxton, in the Department of the South, formed the First South Carolina from contrabands in October of the same year, and Colonel James Williams, in the summer of 1862, recruited the First Kansas Colored. After these regiments next came in order of organization the 54th Massachusetts, which was the first raised in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River. Thenceforward the recruiting of colored troops North and South was rapidly pushed. As a result of the measure, 167 organizations of all arms, embracing 186,097 enlisted men of African descent, were mustered into the United States service."

Population.

Edward Randolph, in answer to certain inquiries on the subject made in 1676, reported that there were not above 200 slaves in the colony, and these were brought from Guinea and Madagascar. In 1680, Governor Bradstreet stated that "There hath been no Company of blacks or Slaves brought into the Country

¹ Pp. 532, 533.

² Pp. 1, 2.

since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of Fifty yeares, onely one small Vessell about two yeares since, after twenty months' voyage to Madagasea, brought hither betwixt Forty and fifty Negro's, most women and Children. Sold here for 10*l*, 15*l*, and 20*l* apiece, which stood the merchants in neer 40*l* apiece one with another: Now and then, two or three Negro's are brought hither from Barbados and other of his Majesties plantations, and sold here for about twenty pounds apiece. So that there may bee within our Government about one hundred or one hundred and twenty."¹

Judge Sewall referred to the "numerousness" of the slaves in the Province in 1700. Governor Dudley reported to the Board of Trade in 1708, giving 400 as the number in Boston, one-half of whom were born there; and in one hundred other towns and villages, 150 more. From January 24, 1698, to December 25, 1707, there arrived in Boston about 200 negroes. Governor Shute wrote to the Lords of Trade on February 17, 1720, and gave the number of slaves in Massachusetts as 2,000, including a few Indians. He added that during the same year 37 male and 16 female negroes were imported, the same as "for seven years last past." In 1735, there were 2,600 negroes in the Province according to the first volume of the British Dominions in North America, as quoted by Dr. Holmes, and in 1742, Douglas estimated that there were 1,514 in Boston alone. On November 19, 1754, the legislature ordered that the assessors of the several towns and districts within the Province "send into the Secretary's office the exact number of negro slaves, both males and females, 16 years old and upwards."

This was the first Census taken in Massachusetts. Many of the original papers are missing, so that it is impossible to give the exact figures, but such as are in existence indicate that there were 1,501 males above 16 years of age and 857 females, the total, however, being given as 2,717, a difference of 359. Joseph B. Felt, in 1845, endeavored to manipulate these figures so as to arrive at some reasonable conclusion.² He says, "The sums of the lines for males and females fall

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll. III., VIII., 337.

² Coll. American Statistical Association, Vol. I., p. 208.

short of the sum of the totals. . . . If we add to the total of 2,717 the proportion for slaves under 16, being about 1,132, the whole number of slaves, according to the returns, would be 3,849. If, for the many towns whence no reports were made, or if so, not preserved, we add 640, the probable number of slaves in them, we have 4,489." The second Census, which in reality was the first general enumeration of the population, was taken in 1764-5, in one of the stormiest periods of our history, and this Census places the number of negroes at 5,312. Mr. Felt says: "The manuscript previously quoted gives the number of blacks for the same Census, 5,214; males, 2,998, and females, 2,216. Williamson supposes that those of Maine [then a part of Massachusetts], not returned, amounted to 332. For Newbury, Newburyport, Dracut, and Hanover, whence no specific returns appear to have been made, we may add 135 more. These two numbers, with the above total of 5,312, would allow 5,779."¹ In 1776, the census of blacks as contained in the several counties totalized to 5,249. These figures are probably far from absolute but with those for 1784 (4,377) and 1786 (4,371) are "put down, according to the generally allowed returns, without allowances for such . . . as may have been either deficient or not made at all."²

Besides enjoying the honor of having taken the first Census of negro slaves, Massachusetts also enjoys the distinction of appearing in the first Census of the United States (1790) without any slaves among her population. The Marshal of the Massachusetts District had charge of the enumeration and when he inquired for slaves, most people answered "none;" if any said he had one, the Marshal would ask him if he meant to be singular, and declared that no other person had given in any. The answer was then, "If none are given in, I will not be singular;" and thus the list was completed without any number in the column for slaves.³ Dr. Belknap's account of this Census was to the effect that the schedule sent out on that occasion contained three columns for free whites of several descriptions, a fourth for "all other free persons," and a fifth for "slaves." There being none put into the last column, it became necessary to put the blacks and the Indians into the

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 213.

² *Ibid.*, p. 214.

³ *Life of Belknap*, pp. 164, 165.

fourth column.¹ The number so returned was 6,001. The Census of 1800 gives the number of "other free persons except Indians not taxed" as 6,452, and that of 1810 as 6,737. How many of these were negroes it is not possible to estimate.

The following table shows the number of negroes in Massachusetts according to the State and Federal Censuses since 1790. In some instances it has been practically impossible to separate from either white or colored the number of Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, but the number of either of these races is so small (about two one-hundredths of one per cent in 1900) in comparison with the total population, as to have no appreciable effect on any deductions which may be made as to either white or negro. In order that the matter may be thoroughly understood, however, it should be said that it has been found impossible to separate the races, and wherever the word *colored* is used in the tables which follow in this Part, the figures represent not only negroes and persons of negro descent, but also Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Population: 1790-1900.

YEARS	Total Population	NEGRO POPULATION			Percent-ages
		Males	Females	Both Sexes	
1790,	378,787	-	-	*5,463	1.44
1800,	422,845	-	-	*6,452	1.52
1810,	472,040	-	-	*6,737	1.43
1820,	523,287	3,308	3,432	6,740	1.29
1830,	610,408	3,377	3,629	7,006	1.15
1840,	737,639	4,655	4,014	8,669	1.18
1850,	994,514	4,424	4,640	9,064	0.91
1855,	1,132,369	4,558	5,211	9,767	0.86
1860,	1,231,066	4,469	5,133	9,602	0.78
1865,	1,267,031	4,673	5,213	9,886	0.78
1870,	1,457,351	6,702	7,245	13,947	0.96
1875,	1,651,912	7,495	7,989	15,484	0.94
1880,	1,783,085	9,049	9,648	18,697	1.05
1885,	1,942,141	8,905	9,430	18,335	0.94
1890,	2,298,943	10,879	11,265	22,144	0.99
1895,	2,500,183	12,813	13,727	26,540	1.06
1900,	2,805,346	15,591	16,383	31,974	1.14

* Free colored.

From these figures we note that the negro population of Massachusetts increased from 5,463 persons of both sexes in 1790 to 31,974 persons in 1900, a gain of 26,511 persons, or 485.28 per cent. In 1820, the males numbered 3,308, or 49.08 per cent of the total number of both sexes, and females

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll. I., IV., 199.

3,432, or 50.92 per cent of both sexes. In 1900, the males numbered 15,591, or 48.76 per cent of both sexes, and the females 16,383, or 51.24 per cent of both sexes. At these two periods the proportions of the sexes were practically the same. In only one year, 1840, did the males exceed the females, when, out of every one hundred persons, 54 were males and 46 were females.

Comparing the negro with the white population, we present the following table of males and females for the year 1900 :

Population: 1900.

CLASSIFICATION.	MALES		FEMALES		BOTH SEXES	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
THE STATE.	1,367,474	100.00	1,437,872	100.00	2,805,346	100.00
White,	1,348,578	98.62	1,421,186	98.84	2,769,764	98.73
Negro,	15,591	1.14	16,383	1.14	31,974	1.14
Colored,*	3,305	0.24	303	0.02	3,608	0.13

* Includes only Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

In each of the sections of this table, it is seen that the proportion of negroes is the same, that is, considering the total population, the same percentage (1.14) is shown for males, females, and for both sexes. In other words, out of every one hundred males in the State, 99 are white and one a negro, and for females the same proportions obtain as for the males.

We distribute the negro population in 1900 into the several counties of the State in the next table.

Negro Population: By Sex. 1900.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
THE STATE.	15,591	16,383	31,974	THE STATE—Con.			
Barnstable, . . .	303	312	615	Hampshire, . . .	173	217	390
Berkshire, . . .	613	682	1,295	Middlesex, . . .	3,380	3,879	7,259
Bristol,	1,358	1,391	2,749	Nantucket, . . .	10	36	46
Dukes,	73	77	150	Norfolk, . . .	346	388	734
Essex,	902	1,045	1,947	Plymouth, . . .	619	513	1,132
Franklin,	60	58	118	Suffolk, . . .	6,289	6,119	12,408
Hampden,	587	725	1,312	Worcester, . . .	878	941	1,819

The counties containing the largest number of negroes are Suffolk, with 12,408, and Middlesex, with 7,259. If we dis-

tribute the negro population into the cities and towns which contain on an aggregate 2,500 or more persons of all races, we obtain the following table:

Negro Population for Cities and Towns: 1900.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Abington, . . .	1	4	5	Fairhaven, . . .	21	20	41
Adams, . . .	9	9	18	FALL RIVER, . . .	118	206	324
Agawam, . . .	5	3	8	Ward 1, . . .	11	14	25
Amesbury, . . .	8	15	23	Ward 2, . . .	5	10	15
Amherst, . . .	80	119	199	Ward 3, . . .	14	17	31
Andover, . . .	44	54	98	Ward 4, . . .	6	10	16
Arlington, . . .	31	44	75	Ward 5, . . .	6	7	13
Athol, . . .	5	4	9	Ward 7, . . .	18	42	60
Attleborough, . .	57	54	111	Ward 8, . . .	36	80	116
Barnstable, . . .	37	51	88	Ward 9, . . .	22	26	48
Belmont, . . .	1	3	4	Falmouth, . . .	39	40	79
BEVERLY, . . .	23	27	50	FITCHBURG, . . .	33	32	65
Billerica, . . .	17	20	37	Foxborough, . . .	8	4	12
BOSTON, . . .	5,904	5,687	11,591	Framingham, . . .	18	20	38
Ward 1, . . .	16	11	27	Franklin, . . .	2	4	6
Ward 2, . . .	26	20	46	Gardner, . . .	26	27	53
Ward 3, . . .	26	24	50	GLoucester, . . .	21	18	39
Ward 4, . . .	88	100	188	Grafton, . . .	9	4	13
Ward 5, . . .	74	12	86	Great Barrington, . .	60	78	138
Ward 6, . . .	46	16	62	Greenfield, . . .	8	9	17
Ward 7, . . .	272	156	428	HARDWICK, . . .	1	-	1
Ward 8, . . .	282	292	574	HAVERHILL, . . .	181	192	373
Ward 9, . . .	658	603	1,261	Hingham, . . .	35	50	85
Ward 10, . . .	932	772	1,704	HOLYOKE, . . .	15	25	40
Ward 11, . . .	1,045	984	2,029	Hopkinton, . . .	-	2	2
Ward 12, . . .	539	638	1,177	Hudson, . . .	5	6	11
Ward 13, . . .	20	11	31	Hyde Park, . . .	67	49	116
Ward 14, . . .	68	23	91	Ipswich, . . .	3	14	17
Ward 15, . . .	8	11	19	LAWRENCE, . . .	47	40	87
Ward 16, . . .	31	32	63	Ward 1, . . .	7	4	11
Ward 17, . . .	304	335	639	Ward 2, . . .	4	2	6
Ward 18, . . .	1,111	1,139	2,250	Ward 3, . . .	8	10	18
Ward 19, . . .	33	45	78	Ward 4, . . .	11	5	16
Ward 20, . . .	40	72	112	Ward 5, . . .	11	14	25
Ward 21, . . .	20	49	69	Ward 6, . . .	6	5	11
Ward 22, . . .	123	182	305	Lee, . . .	41	42	83
Ward 23, . . .	20	23	43	Leicester, . . .	-	1	1
Ward 24, . . .	17	40	57	Lenox, . . .	37	46	83
Ward 25, . . .	105	97	202	Leominster, . . .	32	43	75
Braintree, . . .	14	8	22	Lexington, . . .	3	10	13
Bridgewater, . .	40	12	52	LOWELL, . . .	67	69	136
BROCKTON, . . .	154	156	310	Ward 1, . . .	5	1	6
Brookfield, . . .	2	2	4	Ward 3, . . .	6	5	11
Brookline, . . .	43	118	161	Ward 4, . . .	5	5	10
CAMBRIDGE, . .	1,845	2,043	3,888	Ward 5, . . .	22	21	43
Ward 1	283	343	626	Ward 6, . . .	3	9	12
Ward 2	811	849	1,660	Ward 7, . . .	13	12	25
Ward 3	10	3	13	Ward 8, . . .	11	11	22
Ward 4	561	648	1,209	Ward 9, . . .	2	5	7
Ward 5	180	200	380	Ludlow, . . .	2	-	2
Canton, . . .	12	10	22	LYNN, . . .	383	401	784
Chelmsford, . . .	1	-	1	Ward 2, . . .	12	19	31
CHELSEA, . . .	349	382	731	Ward 3, . . .	264	260	524
CHICOPEE, . . .	4	6	10	Ward 4, . . .	25	37	62
Clinton, . . .	13	11	24	Ward 5, . . .	16	12	28
Cohasset, . . .	15	19	34	Ward 6, . . .	56	57	113
Concord, . . .	37	4	41	Ward 7, . . .	10	16	26
Dighton, . . .	26	24	50	MALDEN, . . .	133	253	446
Danvers, . . .	4	6	10	Mansfield, . . .	5	6	11
Dartmouth, . . .	53	26	79	Marblehead, . . .	2	3	5
Dedham, . . .	36	29	65	MARLBOROUGH, . . .	8	15	23
Dracut, . . .	3	1	4	Medfield, . . .	15	16	31
Dudley, . . .	6	5	11	MEDFORD, . . .	118	126	244
East Bridgewater, . .	2	6	8	Medway, . . .	1	6	7
Easthampton, . .	28	14	42	MELROSE, . . .	59	71	130
Easton, . . .	14	5	19	Methuen, . . .	5	12	17
EVERETT, . . .	302	332	634				

Negro Population for Cities and Towns: 1900 -- Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Middleborough,	27	33	60	Spencer,	2	3	5
Milford,	11	13	24	SPRINGFIELD,	445	576	1,021
Millbury,	1	1	2	Ward 1,	2	8	10
Milton,	33	31	64	Ward 2,	14	10	24
Monson,	24	18	42	Ward 3,	101	69	170
Montague,	-	1	1	Ward 4,	26	44	70
Nantucket,	10	36	46	Ward 5,	106	164	270
Natick,	29	23	52	Ward 6,	82	112	194
Needham,	13	6	19	Ward 7,	39	65	104
NEW BEDFORD,	796	889	1,685	Ward 8,	75	104	179
Ward 1,	19	10	29	Stoneham,	9	12	21
Ward 2,	35	46	81	Stoughton,	5	4	9
Ward 3,	181	237	418	Sutton,	1	2	3
Ward 4,	232	305	537	Swampscott,	17	27	44
Ward 5,	312	277	589	TAUNTON,	149	77	226
Ward 6,	17	14	31	Templeton,	8	3	11
NEWBURYPORT,	30	67	97	Tewksbury,	23	20	43
NEWTON,	191	314	505	Uxbridge,	7	7	14
NORTH ADAMS,	34	56	90	Wakefield,	6	19	25
NORTHAMPTON,	44	64	108	Walpole,	7	4	11
North Andover,	1	7	8	WALTHAM,	20	31	51
North Attleborough,	27	32	59	Wareham,	150	37	187
Northbridge,	2	2	4	Warren,	11	7	18
North Brookfield,	7	8	15	Watertown,	18	35	53
Norwood,	10	9	19	Webster,	19	13	32
Orange,	-	1	1	Wellesley,	5	12	17
Oxford,	14	12	26	Westborough,	16	10	26
Palmer,	12	17	29	Westfield,	40	41	81
Pebbody,	16	22	38	Westford,	-	1	1
Pepperell,	8	7	15	Westport,	22	2	24
PITTSFIELD,	136	141	277	West Springfield,	4	12	16
Plymouth,	67	79	146	Weymouth,	21	19	40
Provincetown,	28	26	54	Whitman,	20	18	38
QUINCY,	8	19	27	Williamstown,	55	83	138
Randolph,	1	1	2	Winchendon,	4	4	8
Reading,	2	4	6	Winchester,	57	83	140
Revere,	20	23	43	Winthrop,	16	27	43
Rockland,	2	4	6	WOBURN,	131	130	261
Rockport,	3	1	4	WORCESTER,	507	597	1,104
SALEM,	68	88	156	Ward 1,	170	202	372
Saugus,	13	14	27	Ward 2,	96	114	210
SOMERVILLE,	68	72	140	Ward 3,	33	30	63
Ward 1,	9	3	12	Ward 4,	2	-	2
Ward 2,	10	6	16	Ward 5,	3	3	6
Ward 3,	4	1	5	Ward 6,	5	4	9
Ward 4,	4	1	5	Ward 7,	132	172	304
Ward 5,	6	8	14	Ward 8,	66	72	138
Ward 6,	8	23	31	Wrentham,	13	10	23
Ward 7,	27	30	57	Other towns,	1,033	1,014	2,107
Southbridge,	10	19	29	TOTALS,	15,591	16,383	31,974
South Hadley,	-	3	3				

In the cities and towns each of which in 1900 contained 2,500 or more persons there were 29,867 negroes, and in towns containing less than 2,500 persons there were 2,107 negroes. In the city of Boston there were 11,591 negroes, the largest numbers being found in wards 18, 11, 10, 9, and 12, respectively. Cambridge had a negro population of 3,888, and the concentrations of numbers occurred in wards 2 and 4. Fall River had 324, with nearly one-half in ward 8 and none in ward 6. Lynn had 784, with over two-thirds in ward 3. In New Bedford there were 1,685 negroes, and wards 3, 4, and

5 contained the largest numbers, 418, 537, and 589, respectively. In the city of Springfield were found 1,021 fairly well distributed through wards 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Worcester contained 1,104, with comparatively large numbers in wards 1, 2, 7, and 8. The least number in any town was one male in Chelmsford, one male in Hardwick, one female in Leicester, one female in Mountague, one female in Orange, and one female in Westford.

In the cities there were 25,661 negroes and in the towns 6,313. That is to say, 80.26 per cent of all the negroes in the State were found in the cities and 19.74 per cent in the towns.

In the next table we show the negro population of the 33 cities from 1875 to 1900.

Negro Population for Cities.

CITIES.	POPULATION					
	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900
Beverly,	20	25	25	22	38	50
Boston,	4,969	5,873	6,058	8,125	9,472	11,591
Brockton,	19	39	31	72	208	310
Cambridge,	1,103	1,504	1,689	1,988	2,849	3,888
Chelsea,	311	519	513	668	693	731
Chicopee,	4	1	1	3	6	10
Everett,	22	39	24	72	455	634
Fall River,	60	144	162	179	272	324
Fitchburg,	41	37	43	31	51	65
Gloucester,	5	20	10	12	9	39
Haverhill,	69	167	193	260	284	373
Holyoke,	7	31	5	10	40	40
Lawrence,	126	150	84	104	98	87
Lowell,	123	177	122	274	136	136
Lynn,	430	564	624	715	767	784
Malden,	30	55	61	107	326	446
Marlborough,	8	16	9	38	33	31
Medford,	18	21	21	55	169	244
Melrose,	11	21	37	48	105	130
New Bedford,	1,618	1,541	1,562	1,699	1,565	1,685
Newburyport,	30	66	61	66	87	97
Newton,	130	212	190	342	354	505
North Adams,	-	41	37	46	48	90
Northampton,	137	116	87	92	94	108
Pittsfield,	316	329	251	226	291	277
Quincy,	7	91	14	16	6	27
Salem,	220	208	189	166	181	156
Somerville,	36	77	87	65	72	140
Springfield,	639	775	747	811	901	1,021
Taunton,	95	110	125	138	131	226
Waltham,	13	19	15	16	36	51
Woburn,	19	31	75	100	218	261
Worcester,	599	763	836	944	1,104	1,104
TOTALS,	11,295	13,782	13,988	17,510	21,099	25,661

The aggregate negro population in 1875 was 15,484; of this number, 11,295 were enumerated in the cities and 4,189 in the

towns. In other words, 72.95 per cent of the negro population in 1875 resided in the cities and 27.05 per cent in the towns. In 1880, the percentage of the negro population residing in the cities was 73.71; in 1885, 76.29; in 1890, 79.07; in 1895, 79.50; and in 1900, 80.26.

The following table gives the ages of the 31,974 negroes by sex from under one month to 100 years of age and over:

Ages of Negro Population: 1900.

AGES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	AGES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
ALL AGES.	15,591	16,383	31,974	ALL AGES — Con.			
Under 1 year, .	319	345	664	46 years, . . .	150	141	291
Under 1 month,	28	26	54	47 years, . . .	130	130	260
1 to 2 months,	59	57	116	48 years, . . .	184	172	356
3 to 5 months,	82	105	187	49 years, . . .	173	163	336
6 to 8 months,	74	76	150	50 years, . . .	253	246	499
9 to 11 months,	76	81	157	51 years, . . .	86	74	160
1 year, . . .	257	291	548	52 years, . . .	155	135	290
2 years, . . .	299	309	608	53 years, . . .	98	94	192
3 years, . . .	292	292	584	54 years, . . .	115	125	240
4 years, . . .	266	284	550	55 years, . . .	120	122	242
5 years, . . .	241	274	515	56 years, . . .	79	80	169
6 years, . . .	238	258	496	57 years, . . .	81	81	162
7 years, . . .	235	268	503	58 years, . . .	69	71	140
8 years, . . .	212	252	464	59 years, . . .	60	59	119
9 years, . . .	214	255	469	60 years, . . .	126	131	257
10 years, . . .	237	234	471	61 years, . . .	27	38	65
11 years, . . .	206	240	446	62 years, . . .	50	53	103
12 years, . . .	192	236	428	63 years, . . .	46	48	94
13 years, . . .	201	245	446	64 years, . . .	43	44	87
14 years, . . .	181	229	410	65 years, . . .	68	67	135
15 years, . . .	218	233	451	66 years, . . .	26	37	63
16 years, . . .	225	258	483	67 years, . . .	33	30	63
17 years, . . .	228	288	516	68 years, . . .	32	27	59
18 years, . . .	267	311	578	69 years, . . .	22	31	53
19 years, . . .	280	324	604	70 years, . . .	40	66	106
20 years, . . .	327	389	716	71 years, . . .	14	19	33
21 years, . . .	329	373	702	72 years, . . .	9	22	31
22 years, . . .	328	435	763	73 years, . . .	20	23	43
23 years, . . .	406	516	922	74 years, . . .	20	12	32
24 years, . . .	404	478	882	75 years, . . .	24	31	55
25 years, . . .	476	494	970	76 years, . . .	12	22	34
26 years, . . .	407	394	801	77 years, . . .	8	20	28
27 years, . . .	399	449	848	78 years, . . .	19	20	39
28 years, . . .	440	407	847	79 years, . . .	11	10	21
29 years, . . .	333	351	684	80 years, . . .	7	17	24
30 years, . . .	469	441	910	81 years, . . .	4	8	12
31 years, . . .	260	240	500	82 years, . . .	4	12	16
32 years, . . .	363	297	660	83 years, . . .	7	6	13
33 years, . . .	274	232	506	84 years, . . .	5	8	13
34 years, . . .	301	236	537	85 years, . . .	6	11	17
35 years, . . .	388	338	726	86 years, . . .	3	5	8
36 years, . . .	205	199	404	87 years, . . .	2	3	5
37 years, . . .	214	226	434	88 years, . . .	3	4	7
38 years, . . .	293	300	593	89 years, . . .	3	4	7
39 years, . . .	279	289	568	90 years, . . .	3	1	4
40 years, . . .	388	352	740	93 years, . . .	-	4	4
41 years, . . .	156	142	298	94 years, . . .	1	2	3
42 years, . . .	219	209	428	95 years, . . .	-	2	2
43 years, . . .	168	164	332	97 years, . . .	-	1	1
44 years, . . .	150	161	311	100 years and over, . . .	-	3	3
45 years, . . .	224	228	452	Age unknown, . . .	132	88	220

The age period 25 to 29 years contains the largest number of persons, while the largest number of persons of any single

age is reported at 25 years. The percentages for each age period are as follows:

Under 1 year, . . .	2.08	55 to 59 years, . . .	2.57
1 to 4 years, . . .	7.16	60 to 64 years, . . .	1.90
5 to 9 years, . . .	7.65	65 to 69 years, . . .	1.17
10 to 14 years, . . .	6.88	70 to 74 years, . . .	0.77
15 to 19 years, . . .	8.23	75 to 79 years, . . .	0.55
20 to 24 years, . . .	12.46	80 to 84 years, . . .	0.24
25 to 29 years, . . .	12.98	85 to 89 years, . . .	0.14
30 to 34 years, . . .	9.74	90 to 94 years, . . .	0.03
35 to 39 years, . . .	8.52	95 to 99 years, . . .	0.01
40 to 44 years, . . .	6.60	100 years and over, . .	0.01
45 to 49 years, . . .	5.30	Age unknown, . . .	0.69
50 to 54 years, . . .	4.32		

Of the 31,974 negroes in the State, 28,499 were native born and 3,475 foreign born. Distributing the native-born negroes by place of birth we present the following table:

Place of Birth of Native-born Negroes: 1900.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Number	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Number
THE STATE.	28,499	THE STATE—Con.	
Alabama,	114	Montana,	1
Alaska,	1	Nebraska,	2
Arkansas,	24	New Hampshire,	117
California,	14	New Jersey,	255
Colorado,	11	New Mexico,	2
Connecticut,	495	New York,	882
Delaware,	132	North Carolina,	2,897
District of Columbia,	570	Ohio,	115
Florida,	166	Oklahoma,	1
Georgia,	754	Oregon,	1
Hawaii,	1	Pennsylvania,	569
Idaho,	1	Rhode Island,	257
Illinois,	49	South Carolina,	742
Indiana,	19	South Dakota,	2
Indian Territory,	1	Tennessee,	103
Iowa,	12	Texas,	25
Kansas,	11	Utah,	2
Kentucky,	137	Vermont,	159
Louisiana,	96	Virginia,	6,213
Maine,	260	Washington,	31
Maryland,	987	West Virginia,	67
Massachusetts,	11,747	Wisconsin,	6
Michigan,	48	Born in U. S. (state, n. s.),	164
Minnesota,	8	Born at sea under U. S. flag,	7
Mississippi,	51	Born in Porto Rico,	3
Missouri,	42	American citizens born abroad,	125

It is seen that 11,747, or 41.22 per cent of the native-born negroes, were born in Massachusetts; 6,213, or 21.80 per cent, in Virginia; 2,897, or 10.17 per cent, in North Carolina; and 987, or 3.46 per cent, in Maryland. Those born in the New England States numbered 13,035, or 45.74 per cent; those in the Southern States, 12,327, or 43.25 per cent; while those born in the other States numbered 3,137, or 11.01 per cent.

The next table shows the negro population in cities of the Commonwealth having an aggregate population of 25,000 or more, by native and foreign parentage.

Negro Population of Cities of 25,000 or more: 1900.

CITIES.	NEGRO POPULATION			CITIES.	NEGRO POPULATION		
	Of Native Parentage	Of Foreign Parentage	Totals		Of Native Parentage	Of Foreign Parentage	Totals
Boston, . . .	9,646	1,945	11,591	Lynn, . . .	359	425	784
Brockton, . . .	281	29	310	Malden, . . .	325	121	446
Cambridge, . . .	3,058	830	3,888	New Bedford, . . .	1,084	601	1,685
Chelsea, . . .	443	288	731	Newton, . . .	466	39	505
Fall River, . . .	515	9	324	Salem, . . .	113	43	156
Fitchburg, . . .	51	14	65	Somerville, . . .	114	26	140
Gloucester, . . .	31	8	39	Springfield, . . .	957	64	1,021
Haverhill, . . .	349	24	373	Taunton, . . .	81	145	226
Holyoke, . . .	38	2	40	Worcester, . . .	1,045	59	1,104
Lawrence, . . .	80	7	87	TOTALS, . . .	18,962	4,689	23,651
Lowell, . . .	126	10	136				

By persons of foreign parentage is meant all persons, whether of native or foreign birth, who have one or both parents foreign born. Of course, persons of native parentage are those having both parents native born. On this basis, there were 18,962 persons of native parentage in the 20 cities considered and 4,689 persons of foreign parentage, the latter forming 19.83 per cent of the total number of negroes in the cities under consideration.

The following table shows the conjugal condition of the negro population:

Conjugal Condition of Negroes: 1900.

AGE PERIODS.	CONJUGAL CONDITION					AGGREGATES
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown	
Males.	8,906	5,936	606	36	107	15,591
Under 15 years, . . .	3,589	-	-	-	1	3,590
15 to 19 years, . . .	1,212	2	1	-	3	1,218
20 to 24 years, . . .	1,433	342	5	-	14	1,794
25 to 29 years, . . .	1,071	941	21	8	14	2,055
30 to 34 years, . . .	602	1,004	49	7	5	1,667
35 to 44 years, . . .	602	1,634	137	8	19	2,460
45 to 54 years, . . .	231	1,153	164	11	9	1,568
55 to 64 years, . . .	77	508	111	1	4	701
65 years and over, . . .	31	258	114	1	2	406
Age unknown, . . .	58	34	4	-	36	132
Females.	8,354	5,851	2,035	60	83	16,383
Under 15 years, . . .	4,011	-	-	-	1	4,012
15 to 19 years, . . .	1,286	119	5	-	4	1,414
20 to 24 years, . . .	1,303	825	42	9	12	2,191
25 to 29 years, . . .	725	1,229	118	11	12	2,095
30 to 34 years, . . .	345	934	151	9	7	1,446
35 to 44 years, . . .	379	1,515	446	21	13	2,374
45 to 54 years, . . .	177	793	519	7	12	1,508

Conjugal Condition of Negroes: 1900—Concluded.

AGE PERIODS.	CONJUGAL CONDITION					AGGRE-GATES
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown	
Females — Con.						
65 to 64 years,	56	296	368	3	4	727
65 years and over,	49	114	362	—	3	528
Age unknown,	23	26	24	—	15	88
Both Sexes.						
	17,260	11,787	2,641	96	190	31,974
Under 15 years,	7,600	—	—	—	2	7,602
15 to 19 years,	2,498	121	6	—	7	2,632
20 to 24 years,	2,736	1,167	47	9	26	3,985
25 to 29 years,	1,796	2,170	139	19	26	4,150
30 to 34 years,	947	1,938	200	16	12	3,113
35 to 44 years,	981	3,209	583	29	32	4,834
45 to 54 years,	408	1,946	683	18	21	3,076
55 to 64 years,	133	804	479	4	8	1,428
65 years and over,	80	372	476	1	5	934
Age unknown,	81	60	28	—	51	220

Between the ages of 20 and 24 years we find 2,736 single persons, 1,433 males and 1,303 females; between the ages of 25 and 29 years, 1,071 males and 725 females; in the age period 30 to 34 years, 602 males as against 345 females. There are 552 more male persons single than females, and 85 more married males than females. There are 1,429 more widows than widowers, and the divorced number 24 more women than men. In the age period 15 to 19 only two married males appear, as against 119 females. The married males 65 years of age and over number 258, as against 114 females, while the widowed males of the same age period number 114, as against 362 females.

It may be interesting to compare the conjugal condition of white persons of native and foreign birth with that of the negroes. The figures are presented in the following table:

Nativity. All Classes: 1900.

CLASSIFICATION.	Single	Married	Widowed	Di-vorced	Un-known	Totals
Males.						
Native white—native parents,	781,206	529,015	48,369	2,451	6,433	1,367,474
Native white—foreign parents,	266,762	210,782	21,889	1,695	3,712	504,840
Foreign white,	353,936	80,036	4,804	290	671	439,737
Colored,*	149,465	231,171	21,049	426	1,890	404,001
Negro,	2,137	1,090	21	4	53	3,305
	8,906	5,936	606	36	107	15,591
Females.						
Native white—native parents,	777,850	524,922	128,176	3,930	2,994	1,437,872
Native white—foreign parents,	267,087	196,596	59,734	2,498	1,509	527,424
Foreign white,	350,519	94,107	11,888	602	533	457,649
Colored,*	151,732	228,259	54,485	768	869	436,113
Negro,	158	109	34	2	—	303
	8,354	5,851	2,035	60	83	16,383

* Includes only Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

The persons enumerated under "Single" are many of them below the marriageable age, and will not be referred to here. Of the married males, 529,015 in number, 210,782, or 39.84 per cent, are native white with native parents; 80,036, or 15.13 per cent, are native white with either one or both parents foreign born; 231,171, or 43.70 per cent, are foreign-born white; 1,090, or 0.21 per cent, are either Chinese, Japanese, or Indians; and 5,936, or 1.12 per cent, are negroes. Of the married females, 524,922 in number, 196,596, or 37.45 per cent, are native white with both parents native born; 94,107, or 17.93 per cent, are native white with either one or both parents foreign born; 228,259, or 43.48 per cent, are foreign-born white; 109, or 0.02 per cent, are either Chinese, Japanese, or Indians; and 5,851, or 1.12 per cent, are negroes.

In order to exhibit, by percentages, the relative proportions of the single, married, widowed, and divorced negroes in comparison with the native and foreign-born white, the following table is presented:

Nativity. All Classes. Percentages. 1900.

CLASSIFICATION.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Native white—native parents, .	52.84	41.75	4.34	0.34	50.64	37.27	11.33	0.47
Native white—foreign parents, .	80.49	18.20	1.09	0.07	76.59	20.56	2.60	0.13
Foreign white,	37.00	57.22	5.21	0.10	34.79	52.34	12.49	0.18
Colored,*	64.66	32.98	0.64	0.12	52.15	35.97	11.22	0.66
Negro,	57.12	38.07	3.89	0.23	50.99	35.71	12.42	0.37
TOTALS,	57.13	38.69	3.54	0.18	54.10	36.51	8.91	0.27

* Includes only Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Of the 15,591 male negroes, 8,906, or 57.12 per cent, are single; 5,936, or 38.07 per cent, are married; 606, or 3.89 per cent, are widowed; and 36, or 0.23 per cent, are divorced. Of the 16,383 female negroes, 8,354, or 50.99 per cent, are single; 5,851, or 35.71 per cent, are married; 2,035, or 12.42 per cent, are widowed; and 60, or 0.37 per cent, are divorced.

Occupations.

More than one-half of the males and nearly nine-tenths of the females among the negro population in Massachusetts are found in the occupations classed as Domestic and Personal

Service. Unfortunately, there are no data which will show the particular branches followed by the negro immediately after the close of the Civil War, and for this reason comparisons with the present day cannot be made. The following table, however, gives a comparison, by consolidated classes of occupations, for the years 1890 and 1900:

Occupations of Negroes: 1890 and 1900.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS.	1890			1900		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
THE STATE.	7,593	3,435	11,028	10,864	5,747	16,611
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining, . . .	601	4	605	705	6	711
Professional service, . . .	162	57	219	278	98	376
Domestic and personal service, . . .	4,296	2,914	7,210	6,039	5,012	11,051
Trade and transportation, . . .	1,402	34	1,436	2,325	99	2,424
Manufactures and mechanical industries,	1,132	426	1,558	1,517	532	2,049

The gain in 1900 over 1890 in the number of negroes 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was 5,583, or 50.63 per cent. The number of males increased 3,271, or 43.08 per cent, and the females 2,312, or 67.31 per cent. The number of persons of both sexes in each class of occupations increased, the percentages ranging from 17.52 in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Mining, to 71.69 in Professional Service. In Domestic and Personal Service the males show an increase in 1900 as against 1890 of 40.57 per cent, and the females a gain of 72 per cent. In 1890, about 57 out of every one hundred males and 85 out of every one hundred females were found in this class. In 1900, males fell to about 56 in each one hundred, while females rose to about 87.

In our special investigation of the negroes in Massachusetts, the occupations of 8,335 persons were ascertained. Classifying these persons, we find that 6,623, or 79.46 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations distributed throughout the following classes:

Government, . . .	88	The Fisheries, . . .	3
Professional, . . .	167	Manufactures, . . .	668
Domestic service, . . .	2,410	Laborers, . . .	569
Personal service, . . .	1,523	Apprentices, . . .	10
Trade, . . .	576	Children at work, . . .	18
Transportation, . . .	577	Total, . . .	6,623
Agriculture, . . .	14		

In the next table the occupations followed by the 8,335 negroes are classified, and are presented by the number of males, females, and both sexes, with the relative proportions of the sexes.

Occupations of Negroes: By Sex.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES	
				Males	Females
<i>Government.</i>					
National government,	82	6	88	93.18	6.82
State government,	28	-	28	100.00	-
City and town government,	8	-	8	100.00	-
Army,	39	6	45	86.67	13.33
Navy,	1	-	1	100.00	-
<i>Professional.</i>					
Religion,	122	45	167	73.05	26.95
Law,	22	-	22	100.00	-
Medicine,	10	-	10	100.00	-
Literature,	26	6	32	81.25	18.75
Art,	4	2	6	66.67	33.33
Music,	2	-	2	100.00	-
Amusements,	28	14	42	66.67	33.33
Education,	21	9	30	70.00	30.00
Science,	3	14	17	17.65	82.35
<i>Domestic Service.</i>					
Boarding and lodging,	1,421	989	2,410	58.96	41.04
Domestic service (private families),	1,157	252	1,409	82.11	17.89
<i>Personal Service.</i>					
Personal service,	660	863	1,523	43.34	56.66
<i>Trade.</i>					
Merchants and dealers,	559	17	576	97.05	2.95
Salesmen and saleswomen,	58	2	60	96.67	3.33
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	27	3	30	90.00	10.00
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc.,	109	5	114	95.61	4.39
Messengers, porters, etc.,	14	3	17	82.35	17.65
<i>Transportation.</i>					
Carriers on roads,	568	9	577	98.44	1.56
Carriers on steam railroads,	258	-	258	100.00	-
Carriers on seas and rivers,	259	2	261	99.23	0.77
<i>Agriculture.</i>					
Agriculture,	51	7	58	87.93	12.07
<i>The Fisheries.</i>					
The Fisheries,	14	-	14	100.00	-
<i>Manufactures.</i>					
Arms and ammunition,	459	209	668	68.71	31.29
Artisans' tools,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	4	-	4	100.00	-
Boots and shoes,	3	1	4	75.00	25.00
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	54	8	62	87.10	12.90
Building,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Carriages and wagons,	154	-	154	100.00	-
Chemical preparations (compounded),	18	-	18	100.00	-
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Clothing,	1	2	3	33.33	66.67
Concrete walks, paving, etc.,	3	191	194	1.55	98.45
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	2	-	2	100.00	-
Cordage and twine,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Drugs and medicines,	5	-	5	100.00	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	-	5	100.00	-
Food preparations,	11	2	13	84.62	15.38
Furniture,	26	1	27	96.30	3.70

Occupations of Negroes: By Sex — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES	
				Males	Females
<i>Manufactures — Con.</i>					
Glass,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Hair work (animal and human),	1	1	2	50.00	50.00
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Leather,	36	-	36	100.00	-
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	2	-	2	100.00	-
Lumber,	3	-	3	100.00	-
Machinery and machinery,	22	-	22	100.00	-
Metals and metallic goods,	31	-	31	100.00	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Musical instruments and materials,	3	-	3	100.00	-
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Paper and paper goods,	5	1	6	83.33	16.67
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	1	7	85.71	14.29
Polishes and dressing,	4	-	4	100.00	-
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	27	-	27	100.00	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	5	-	5	100.00	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	-	1	1	-	100.00
Saddlery and harness,	2	-	2	100.00	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	3	-	3	100.00	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	1	-	1	100.00	-
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	5	-	5	100.00	-
Wooden goods,	7	-	7	100.00	-
Woollen goods,	1	-	1	100.00	-
<i>Laborers.</i>					
Laborers (agriculture),	31	-	31	100.00	-
Laborers (manufactures),	48	-	48	100.00	-
Laborers, other	490	-	490	100.00	-
<i>Apprentices.</i>					
Apprentices,	8	2	10	80.00	20.00
<i>Children at Work.</i>					
At work only,	11	7	18	61.11	38.89
<i>Scholars and Students.</i>					
Scholars,	686	796	1,482	46.29	53.71
Students,	662	789	1,451	45.62	54.38
<i>Not Gainful, etc.</i>					
Retired,	101	129	230	43.91	56.09
Dependents,	17	38	55	30.91	69.09
Not gainful,	34	74	108	31.48	68.52
Unemployed,	2	2	4	50.00	50.00

RECAPITULATION.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES	
				Males	Females
Government,	82	6	88	93.18	6.82
Professional,	122	45	167	73.05	26.95
Domestic service,	1,421	989	2,410	58.96	41.04
Personal service,	660	863	1,523	43.34	56.66
Trade,	559	17	576	97.05	2.95
Transportation,	568	9	577	98.44	1.56
Agriculture,	14	-	14	100.00	-
The Fisheries,	3	-	3	100.00	-
Manufactures,	459	209	668	68.71	31.29
Laborers,	569	-	569	100.00	-
Apprentices,	8	2	10	80.00	20.00
Children at work,	11	7	18	61.11	38.89
Scholars and students,	686	796	1,482	46.29	53.71
Not gainful, etc.,	101	129	230	43.91	56.09
TOTALS,	5,263	3,072	8,335	63.14	36.86

The proper method of reading this table is as follows: There were 45 persons employed by city or town governments. Of this number, 39, or 86.67 per cent, were males, and six, or 13.33 per cent, were females. Other lines may be read in a similar manner.

The next table shows occupations in detail for the 8,335 negroes.

Occupations of Negroes.

Government.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Army (men), . . .	1	-	1	Lighthouse service, . . .	3	-	3
City and town service (clerks), . . .	1	-	1	Navy (men), . . .	2	-	2
City and town service (employés), . . .	3	-	3	Navy yard service, . . .	6	-	6
County service (clerks), . . .	3	-	3	Patrolmen, . . .	3	-	3
Custom house service, . . .	2	-	2	Police department service, . . .	-	1	1
Fire department service, . . .	2	-	2	Postal clerks, . . .	13	-	13
Hospital service, . . .	1	3	4	Postal service, . . .	3	-	3
Janitors (public buildings), . . .	16	2	18	State department service, . . .	2	-	2
Janitors (school), . . .	9	-	9	State government (employés), . . .	3	-	3
Lamplighters, . . .	4	-	4	TOTALS, . . .	82	6	88
Letter carriers, . . .	5	-	5				

Professional.

Actors,	15	6	21	Musicians,	15	1	16
Artists,	2	-	2	Physicians,	16	5	21
Baseball players,	1	-	1	Reporters,	1	-	1
Chemists,	1	-	1	Sextons,	2	-	2
Clairvoyants,	1	-	1	Showmen,	1	-	1
Clergymen,	18	-	18	Singers,	6	4	10
Court officers,	1	-	1	Teachers (cooking),	-	1	1
Dentists,	7	-	7	Teachers (dancing),	1	-	1
Draughtsmen,	2	-	2	Teachers (instrumental),	3	3	6
Editors,	1	1	2	Teachers (physical culture),	1	-	1
Elocutionists,	1	3	4	Teachers (private school),	-	3	3
Engineers (civil),	2	-	2	Teachers (public school),	-	9	9
Governesses,	-	1	1	Teachers (vocal),	1	2	3
Horse trainers,	2	-	2	Teachers, n. s.,	4	4	8
Inventors,	1	-	1	Theatrical agents,	1	-	1
Janitors (churches),	2	-	2	Veterinary surgeons,	2	-	2
Journalists,	1	1	2	TOTALS,	122	45	167
Lawyers,	9	-	9				
Lecturers,	1	-	1				
Midwives,	-	1	1				

Domestic Service.

Bell boys,	88	-	88	Lodging-house keepers,	1	65	66
Boarding-house keepers,	1	4	5	Nurse girls,	-	9	9
Butlers,	68	-	68	Pantry girls,	1	2	3
Chambermaids,	-	49	49	Parlor maids,	-	9	9
Clerks (hotel),	2	-	2	Porters,	51	-	51
Coachmen,	101	-	101	Restaurant keepers,	6	2	8
Cooks,	136	170	306	Saloon keepers,	1	-	1
Errand boys,	7	-	7	Second girls,	-	4	4
Footmen,	1	-	1	Servants,	27	560	587
Grooms,	10	-	10	Stable employés,	9	-	9
Housekeepers,	-	25	25	Stewards,	7	-	7
Housemaids,	-	9	9	Waiters,	844	29	873
Hotel keepers,	2	-	2	Employés, n. s.,	58	18	76
Kitchen girls,	-	9	9	TOTALS,	1,421	989	2,410
Ladies' maids,	-	3	3				
Laundry work,	-	22	22				

Occupations of Negroes—Continued.*Personal Service.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Barbers,	154	-	154	Janitors,	233	21	254
Bar tenders,	13	-	13	Laundry work,	4	271	275
Bill posters,	1	-	1	Matrons,	-	2	2
Billiard room service,	5	-	5	Nurses,	1	27	28
Bootblacks,	36	-	36	Personal service,	6	32	38
Carpet sewers,	-	8	8	Proprietors (laundry),	2	3	5
Caterers,	31	-	31	Proprietors (billiard room),	-	-	3
Cleansers,	24	-	24	Servants,	-	5	5
Clerks,	6	2	8	Stenographers,	-	5	1
Club house service,	25	1	26	Stewards,	-	2	2
Copyists,	2	-	2	Typewriters,	-	1	1
Drivers,	3	-	3	Valets,	-	2	2
Employés, office ser-	6	11	17	Undertakers,	-	3	3
vice,	2	-	2	Waiters,	30	3	33
Engineers,	24	-	24	Washerwomen,	-	183	183
Firemen,	5	-	5	Watchmen,	12	-	12
Hair dressers,	17	13	30	TOTALS,	. . .	660	863 1,523
House cleaners,	2	280	282				

Trade.

Agents,	7	-	7	Errand boys,	24	3	27
Bank employés,	4	1	5	Foremen,	1	-	1
Bookkeepers,	5	3	8	Messengers,	1	1	2
Brokers,	1	-	1	Newsboys,	-	4	4
Bundle boys,	1	-	1	Office boys,	11	-	11
Butchers,	2	-	2	Packers,	-	4	4
Cavassers,	-	2	2	Peddlers,	-	13	13
Carpet layers,	12	-	12	Porters,	201	-	201
Cash boys,	1	-	1	Salemen (retail),	22	2	24
Clerks (bankers, brokers, etc.),	11	1	12	Salemen (traveling),	3	-	3
Clerks (retail stores),	69	-	69	Salemen (wholesale),	3	-	3
Clerks (shipping),	15	-	15	Speculators,	1	-	1
Clerks, n. s.,	7	3	10	Telephone operatives,	1	-	1
Coal heavers,	15	-	15	Traders and shippers,	1	-	1
Collectors,	1	-	1	Treasurers,	1	-	1
Costumers,	1	-	1	Weighers and gaugers,	2	-	2
Dealers (retail),	44	1	45	TOTALS,	. . .	559	17 576
Elevator tenders,	70	-	70				

Transportation.

Baggage masters,	2	-	2	Livery stable service,	95	-	95
Brakemen,	4	-	4	Mariners, n. s.,	14	-	14
Captains,	1	-	1	Messengers,	7	-	7
Clerks,	1	-	1	Railroad service (steam),	234	2	236
Conductors,	2	-	2	Steamboat service,	29	5	34
Cooks and stewards,	1	2	3	Street railway service,	1	-	1
Drivers,	26	-	26	Teamsters,	131	-	131
Engineers,	1	-	1	Wharf service,	2	-	2
Express service,	7	-	7	Yachtsmen,	1	-	1
Ferry boat service,	1	-	1	TOTALS,	. . .	568	9 577
Firemen,	4	-	4				
Freight laborers,	4	-	4				

Agriculture.

Farmers and gardeners,	14	-	14	TOTALS,	. . .	14	-	14
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The Fisheries.

The Fisherles,	3	-	3	TOTALS,	. . .	3	-	3
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Occupations of Negroes—Continued.

Manufactures.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Awning makers,	1	1	2	Packers,	3	-	3
Bakers,	7	-	7	Painters (carriages),	7	-	7
Bicycle makers,	3	-	3	Painters (house),	27	-	27
Blackers (leather),	4	-	4	Painters (sign),	4	-	4
Blacksmiths,	13	-	13	Paper hangers,	10	-	10
Boiler makers,	3	-	3	Paper mill operatives,	2	-	2
Boot and shoe operatives,	10	2	12	Pavement makers,	2	-	2
Bottlers (liquor),	1	-	1	Photographers,	6	1	7
Bushellers,	1	3	4	Plasterers,	5	-	5
Cabinet makers,	5	-	5	Polishers (furniture),	2	-	2
Carpenters,	29	-	29	Polishers (metal),	2	-	2
Carriage makers,	6	-	6	Polishers (pianos),	1	-	1
Clgar makers,	5	-	5	Polishers (pistol),	4	-	4
Cobblers,	24	-	24	Plumbers,	9	-	9
Compositors,	8	-	8	Printers (job),	2	-	2
Corset makers,	-	2	2	Printers (music),	6	-	6
Curriers,	15	-	15	Printers (newspaper),	1	-	1
Dial makers,	-	1	1	Razor makers,	1	-	1
Dressmakers,	-	134	134	Rope makers,	1	-	1
Drug makers,	6	-	6	Shank makers,	1	-	1
Dye works operatives,	2	-	2	Skate makers,	1	-	1
Electricians,	3	-	3	Slipper makers,	4	-	4
Engravers (metals),	1	-	1	Splitters (leather),	3	-	3
Envelope makers,	3	1	4	Stainfitters,	4	-	4
Firemen (lumber),	1	-	1	Stitchers (shoe),	2	-	2
Gasfitters,	3	-	3	Stove makers,	1	-	1
Glaziers,	2	-	2	Stuffers (leather),	3	-	3
Harness makers,	2	-	2	Tailors,	2	11	13
Heelers (shoe),	6	-	6	Tanners,	7	-	7
Hose makers (rubber),	1	-	1	Tile makers,	1	-	1
Jewelry makers,	-	1	1	Tin workers,	3	-	3
Lasters,	9	-	9	Tool makers,	4	-	4
Leather handlers,	3	-	3	Turners (wooden),	3	-	3
Leather workers,	4	-	4	Umbrella makers,	-	37	37
Locksmiths,	2	-	2	Upbohsterers,	17	1	18
Machine operatives (sewing),	1	1	2	Watchmakers,	1	-	1
Machinists,	20	-	20	Whitewashers,	28	-	28
Manufacturers,	10	1	11	Wig makers,	1	1	2
Masons (brick),	22	-	22	Wire workers,	4	-	4
Masons (stone),	5	-	5	Woodworkers,	11	-	11
Masons' helpers,	8	-	8	Woollen mill operatives,	1	-	1
Milliners,	-	4	4	Employés, n. s.,	14	1	15
Moulder (iron),	3	-	3				
Opticians,	1	-	1	TOTALS,	459	209	668

Laborers.

Arms and ammunition,	1	-	1	Leather,	1	-	1
Boxes (paper and wooden),	2	-	2	Liquors and beverages,	1	-	1
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	2	-	2	Longshoremen	37	-	37
Building,	5	-	5	Lumber,	20	-	20
Carriers on roads,	10	-	10	Machines and machinery,	1	-	1
Carriers on steam railroads,	33	-	33	Metals and metallic goods,	3	-	3
City and town government service,	73	-	73	National government service,	1	-	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	1	-	1	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	1	-	1
Farms,	29	-	29	Railroad construction and equipment,	1	-	1
Food preparations,	5	-	5	Stevedores,	17	-	17
Furniture,	2	-	2	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1	-	1
Gardens,	2	-	2	Wooden goods,	1	-	1
Laborers and helpers in stores,	53	-	53	Laborers, n. s.,	266	-	266
				TOTALS,	569	-	569

Occupations of Negroes—Concluded.*Apprentices.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Carpenters,	1	-	1	Tailors,	1	-	1
Dressmakers,	-	1	1	Tinsmiths,	1	-	1
Machinists,	2	-	2	Apprentices, n. s.,	-	1	1
Metals and metallic goods,	1	-	1				
Personal service,	1	-	1				
Photographs and photographic materials,	1	-	1				
				TOTALS,	8	2	10

Children at Work.

At work only,	11	7	18	TOTALS,	11	7	18
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Scholars and Students.

Scholars,	662	789	1,451	TOTALS,	686	796	1,482
Students,	24	7	31				

Not Gainful, etc.

Retired,	17	38	55	Unemployed,	48	15	63
Dependents,	34	74	108	TOTALS,	101	129	230
Not gainful,	2	2	4				

RECAPITULATION.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PERCENTAGES *		PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
Government,	82	6	88	1.83	0.28	93.18	6.82
Professional,	122	45	167	2.73	2.10	73.05	26.95
Domestic service,	1,421	989	2,410	31.75	46.06	58.96	41.04
Personal service,	660	863	1,523	14.74	40.20	43.34	56.66
Trade,	559	17	576	12.49	0.79	97.05	2.95
Transportation,	568	9	577	12.69	0.42	98.44	1.56
Agriculture,	14	-	14	0.31	-	100.00	-
The Fisheries,	3	-	3	0.07	-	100.00	-
Manufactures,	459	209	668	10.25	9.73	68.71	31.29
Laborers,	569	-	569	12.71	-	100.00	-
Apprentices,	8	2	10	0.18	0.09	80.00	20.00
Children at work,	11	7	18	0.25	0.33	61.11	38.89
Scholars and students,	686	796	1,482	-	-	46.29	53.71
Not gainful, etc.,	101	129	230	-	-	43.91	56.09
TOTALS,	5,263	3,072	8,335	100.00	100.00	63.14	36.86

* Based upon total males and females gainfully employed.

Omitting for the purpose of analysis the classes Scholars and Students, and Not Gainful, etc., we find that the males, numbering 4,476, form 67.58 per cent of the total number employed in gainful occupations. Of this number, 31.75 per cent are engaged in Domestic Service; 14.74 per cent in Personal Service; 12.49 per cent in Trade; 12.69 per cent in Transportation; 10.25 per cent in Manufactures; 12.71 per

cent are Laborers; and 5.37 per cent are distributed among the other classes.

The females form 32.42 per cent of the entire number of persons engaged in gainful occupations, and of these 46.06 per cent are engaged in Domestic Service; 40.20 per cent in Personal Service; 9.73 per cent in Manufactures; and 4.01 per cent in the other classes, except those for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Laborers in which they are not represented.

Of the aggregate number of persons engaged in Domestic Service, 58.96 per cent are males and 41.04 per cent are females, and of those employed in Personal Service, 43.34 per cent are males and 56.66 per cent, females. Of those engaged in Manufactures, 68.71 per cent are males and 31.29 per cent, females. The females outnumber the males in but one class, namely, that of Personal Service.

The following table shows, by classes of occupations, the place of birth of the 8,335 negroes under consideration, classified by sex and State or country of birth, as Massachusetts, Southern States, other United States, and Foreign Countries:

Place of Birth of Negroes.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries
<i>Government.</i>	26	13	37	6	3	-	2	1
National government,	12	4	9	3	-	-	-	-
State government,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
City and town government,	11	4	23	1	3	-	2	1
Army,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Navy,	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional.</i>	23	28	61	10	23	-	18	4
Religion,	1	6	14	1	-	-	-	-
Law,	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine,	4	8	11	3	2	-	3	1
Literature,	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Art,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Music,	9	6	12	-	9	-	4	1
Amusements,	3	3	12	3	4	-	3	2
Education,	2	-	1	-	6	-	8	-
Science,	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Domestic Service.</i>	93	296	925	107	110	186	564	129
Boarding and lodging,	70	245	762	80	27	46	153	26
Domestic service (private families),	23	51	163	27	83	140	411	103
<i>Personal Service.</i>	74	131	378	77	108	166	478	111
Personal service,	74	131	378	77	108	166	478	111
<i>Trade.</i>	134	85	297	43	12	-	5	-
Merchants and dealers,	5	8	40	5	2	-	-	-
Salesmen and saleswomen,	5	6	15	1	3	-	-	-

Place of Birth of Negroes — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Mas-sa-chus-sets	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries	Mas-sa-chus-sets	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries
<i>Trade — Con.</i>								
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., . . .	29	16	55	9	3	—	2	—
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc., . . .	5	—	5	4	1	—	2	—
Messengers, porters, etc., . . .	90	55	182	24	3	—	1	—
<i>Transportation.</i>								
Carriers on roads, . . .	45	41	134	38	—	—	—	—
Carriers on steam railroads, . . .	18	69	149	23	1	—	1	—
Carriers on seas and rivers, . . .	4	9	14	24	2	—	4	1
<i>Agriculture.</i>								
Agriculture,	2	5	5	2	—	—	—	—
<i>The Fisherics.</i>								
The Fisheries,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Manufactures.</i>								
Arms and ammunition, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artisans' tools,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Boots and shoes,	15	9	23	7	3	—	4	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Building,	22	32	78	22	—	—	—	—
Carriages and wagons,	3	4	6	5	—	—	—	—
Chemical preparations (com-pounded),	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clocks, watches, and jewelry, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Clothing,	—	—	—	3	56	30	88	17
Concrete walks, paving, etc., . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage and twine,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines,	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical apparatus and appli-ances,	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Food preparations,	3	—	6	2	—	1	1	—
Furniture,	7	2	13	4	—	—	1	—
Glass,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hair work (animal and human), . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leather,	—	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer-mented,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lumber,	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Machines and machinery,	3	4	14	1	—	—	—	—
Metals and metallic goods,	7	3	16	5	—	—	—	—
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musical instruments and mate-rials,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Paints, colors, and crude chemi-cals,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and paper goods,	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Photographs and photographic materials,	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—
Polishes and dressing,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	8	4	7	8	—	—	—	—
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber and elastic goods,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saddlery and harness,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scientific instruments and ap-plications,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sporting and athletic goods, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wooden goods,	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
Woollen goods,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Laborers.</i>								
Laborers (agriculture),	60	94	326	89	—	—	—	—
Laborers (manufactures),	4	3	16	8	—	—	—	—
Laborers, other	6	3	35	4	—	—	—	—
	50	88	275	77	—	—	—	—

Place of Birth of Negroes — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	For-eign Coun-tries
<i>Apprentices.</i>	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-
Apprentices,	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Children at Work.</i>	10	-	1	-	-	3	3	1
At work only,	10	-	1	-	-	3	3	1
<i>Scholars and Students.</i>	452	70	138	26	502	92	163	39
Scholars, : : : : :	446	65	129	22	498	91	161	39
Students, : : : : :	6	5	9	4	4	1	2	-
<i>Not Gainful, etc.</i>	18	14	58	11	23	22	76	8
Retired,	3	2	10	2	8	8	20	2
Dependents,	9	3	18	4	14	11	43	6
Not gainful,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Unemployed,	6	9	28	5	1	3	11	-

RECAPITULATION. MALES.

CLASSES OF OCCU-PATIONS.	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	Foreign Countries	PERCENTAGES *			
					Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	Foreign Countries
Government, . . .	26	13	37	6	4.54	1.53	1.44	1.22
Professional, . . .	23	28	61	10	4.02	3.31	2.38	2.04
Domestic service, . . .	93	296	925	107	16.26	34.95	36.03	21.84
Personal service, . . .	74	131	378	77	12.94	15.47	14.73	15.71
Trade, . . .	134	85	297	43	23.43	10.03	11.57	8.78
Transportation, . . .	67	119	297	85	11.71	14.05	11.57	17.35
Agriculture, . . .	2	5	5	2	0.35	0.59	0.19	0.41
The Fisheries, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	0.61
Manufactures, . . .	79	75	237	68	13.81	8.85	9.23	13.88
Laborers, . . .	60	94	326	89	10.49	11.10	12.70	18.16
Apprentices, . . .	4	1	3	-	0.70	0.12	0.12	-
Children at work, . . .	10	-	1	-	1.75	-	0.04	-
Scholars and students, . . .	452	70	138	26	-	-	-	-
Not gainful, etc., . . .	18	14	58	11	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, . . .	1,042	931	2,763	527	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

RECAPITULATION. FEMALES.

CLASSES OF OCCU-PATIONS.	Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	Foreign Countries	PERCENTAGES *			
					Mas-sachu-setts	South-ern States	Other United States	Foreign Countries
Government, . . .	3	-	2	1	0.93	-	0.17	0.38
Professional, . . .	23	-	18	4	7.10	-	1.54	1.50
Domestic service, . . .	110	186	564	129	33.95	48.06	48.20	48.49
Personal service, . . .	108	166	478	111	33.33	42.89	40.86	41.73
Trade, . . .	12	-	5	-	3.70	-	0.43	-
Transportation, . . .	3	-	5	1	0.93	-	0.43	0.38
Manufactures, . . .	63	32	95	19	19.44	8.27	8.12	7.14
Apprentices, . . .	2	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-
Children at work, . . .	-	3	3	1	-	0.78	0.26	0.38
Scholars and students, . . .	502	92	163	39	-	-	-	-
Not gainful, etc., . . .	23	22	76	8	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, . . .	849	501	1,409	313	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Based upon total males and females gainfully employed.

Of the male negroes born in Massachusetts nearly one-quarter are engaged in branches of occupations classified under the head of Trade, the details of which are found in the table on page 246. Of those born in the Southern States the largest percentage, more than one-third, is in Domestic Service. The same is true of those born in the other United States, and about one-fifth of those born in foreign countries are to be found also in this class. Of the male negroes, those born in Massachusetts lead in Government, Professional, and Trade, as well as supplying the larger number of Apprentices and Children at Work. They rank second in Manufactures, those born in foreign countries leading by a fractional percentage.

Of the females born in Massachusetts about one-third are in Domestic Service, one-third in Personal Service, and one-third in the other classes. Of those born in the Southern States, nearly one-half are in Domestic Service, more than four-tenths in Personal Service, and the remainder in Manufactures and Children at Work. Of those born in other United States, nearly one-half are in Domestic Service, four-tenths in Personal Service, and about one-tenth in the other classes, and practically the same proportions obtain for those born in foreign countries.

The following table shows briefly the number of negroes by sex and place of birth, the percentages of males and females born in the respective places, and the relative proportions of the sexes :

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PERCENTAGES		PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
Massachusetts,	1,042	849	1,891	19.80	27.64	55.10	44.90
Southern States,	931	501	1,432	17.69	16.31	65.01	34.99
Other United States,	2,763	1,409	4,172	52.50	45.86	66.23	33.77
Foreign Countries,	527	313	840	10.01	10.19	62.74	37.26
TOTALS,	5,263	3,072	8,335	100.00	100.00	63.14	36.86

Of the total number of males, 19.80 per cent were born in Massachusetts, 17.69 per cent in the Southern States, 52.50 per cent in the other United States, and 10.01 per cent in foreign countries. Of those born in Massachusetts about 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent females, while of those born in

the Southern States and in other United States, nearly two-thirds were males and one-third females, and in foreign countries, five-eighths males and three-eighths females.

The next table exhibits the conjugal condition of negroes by classes of occupations, age periods, and sex.

Conjugal Condition of Negroes.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates
<i>Government.</i>	1	41	31	9	82	-	3	3	-	6
Single,	1	21	3	-	25	-	2	2	-	4
Married,	-	19	26	8	53	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed,	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	1	-	2
<i>Professional.</i>	4	85	27	6	122	5	31	6	3	45
Single,	4	42	6	1	53	5	26	2	2	35
Married,	-	42	20	3	65	-	3	3	-	6
Widowed,	-	1	1	2	4	-	2	1	1	4
<i>Domestic Service.</i>	63	1,095	248	15	1,421	110	671	182	26	989
Single,	62	680	68	2	812	108	475	54	9	646
Married,	1	334	162	10	567	2	130	36	1	169
Widowed,	-	21	18	3	42	-	61	92	16	169
Divorced,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
<i>Personal Service.</i>	22	377	223	38	660	47	485	272	59	863
Single,	22	150	45	3	220	45	181	46	9	281
Married,	-	218	162	25	405	1	225	91	11	328
Widowed,	-	9	16	10	35	1	76	134	39	250
Divorced,	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
<i>Trade.</i>	92	334	114	19	559	6	7	2	2	17
Single,	92	160	21	-	273	6	4	1	-	11
Married,	-	171	79	13	263	-	2	1	-	3
Widowed,	-	3	14	6	23	-	1	-	2	3
<i>Transportation.</i>	14	376	162	16	568	-	4	3	2	9
Single,	13	164	25	-	202	-	2	1	-	3
Married,	1	202	125	13	341	-	-	1	-	1
Widowed,	-	10	11	3	24	-	2	1	2	5
Divorced,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agriculture.</i>	-	9	3	2	14	-	-	-	-	-
Single,	-	6	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Married,	-	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The Fisheries.</i>	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Single,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Married,	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Manufactures.</i>	23	283	138	15	459	17	151	38	3	209
Single,	23	127	22	1	173	16	90	8	3	117
Married,	-	152	104	9	265	1	49	8	-	58
Widowed,	-	3	12	5	20	-	11	22	-	33
Divorced,	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Laborers.</i>	21	319	198	31	569	-	-	-	-	-
Single,	21	137	46	1	205	-	-	-	-	-
Married,	-	168	129	22	319	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed,	-	10	21	7	38	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced,	-	4	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Apprentices.</i>	8	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	2
Single,	8	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	2

Conjugal Condition of Negroes — Concluded.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates
<i>Children at Work.</i>	11	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	7
Single,	11	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	7
<i>Scholars and Students.</i>	661	25	-	-	686	785	11	-	-	796
Single,	661	25	-	-	686	785	11	-	-	796
<i>Not Gainful, etc.</i>	5	23	39	34	101	1	22	30	76	129
Single,	5	7	10	5	27	1	12	9	13	35
Married,	-	15	24	20	59	-	10	5	3	18
Widowed,	-	1	5	9	15	-	-	16	60	76

RECAPITULATION. NUMBER.

CONJUGAL CON- DITION.	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggre- gates	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggre- gates
Single, . . .	923	1,520	247	13	2,703	975	803	123	36	1,937
Married, . . .	2	1,384	834	125	2,345	4	419	145	15	583
Widowed, . . .	-	60	100	46	206	1	154	267	120	542
Divorced, . . .	-	5	3	1	9	-	9	1	-	10
TOTALS, . . .	925	2,963	1,184	185	5,263	980	1,985	536	171	3,072

RECAPITULATION—PERCENTAGES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates	Under 20 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 years and over	Aggregates
Single, . . .	34.15	56.23	9.14	0.48	100.00	50.33	41.46	6.35	1.86	100.00
Married, . . .	0.09	59.02	35.56	5.33	100.00	0.69	71.87	24.87	2.57	100.00
Widowed, . . .	-	29.13	48.54	22.33	100.00	0.19	28.41	49.26	22.14	100.00
Divorced, . . .	-	55.56	33.33	11.11	100.00	-	90.00	10.00	-	100.00
TOTALS, . . .	17.58	56.41	22.50	3.51	100.00	31.90	45.08	17.45	5.57	100.00

RECAPITULATION PERCENTAGES

Of the 8,335 negroes considered, 4,640 were single, 2,928 married, 748 widowed, and 19 divorced. Over four-tenths of the males and nearly one-fifth of the females were married. Of the married males, nearly 60 per cent were between 20 and 39 years of age, and nearly 36 per cent were between 40 and 59 years of age. Of the married females, seven-tenths were between 20 and 39 years of age, and nearly one-quarter between 40 and 59 years. About one-third of the single males and slightly more than one-half of the single females were under 20 years of age.

The next table shows the length of residence in Massachusetts of negroes employed in the various classes of occupations by periods of years as follows: Under one year, one but under 10 years, 10 but under 20 years, and 20 years and over. The last two classes, Scholars and Students and Not Gainful, etc., for obvious reasons, are omitted from this consideration.

Length of Residence in Massachusetts of Negr. 2s.

OCCUPATIONS.	Legal Voters	MALES				FEMALES			
		Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over	Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over
<i>Government.</i>									
National government, . . .	76	-	13	15	54	-	2	-	4
State government, . . .	26	-	3	3	22	-	-	-	-
City and town government, . . .	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Army,	37	-	5	10	24	-	2	-	4
Navy,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional.</i>	104	5	39	28	50	2	6	12	25
Religion,	21	-	8	5	9	-	-	-	-
Law,	10	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
Medicine,	22	1	13	5	7	-	1	-	5
Literature,	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Art,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Music,	25	1	6	8	13	-	3	5	6
Amusements,	14	3	6	5	7	1	1	5	2
Education,	3	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	10
Science,	6	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Domestic Service.</i>	1,195	47	797	304	273	67	486	213	223
Boarding and lodging, . . .	977	40	669	250	198	9	90	77	76
Domestic service (private families), . . .	218	7	128	54	75	58	396	136	147
<i>Personal Service.</i>	570	15	220	172	253	28	296	219	320
Personal service,	570	15	220	172	253	28	296	219	320
<i>Trade.</i>	443	11	183	178	187	-	2	6	9
Merchants and dealers, . . .	55	2	19	17	20	-	-	-	2
Salesmen and saleswomen, . .	23	-	11	6	10	-	-	1	2
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	81	3	32	37	37	-	1	2	2
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc.,	12	-	1	2	11	-	1	-	2
Messengers, porters, etc., . .	272	6	120	116	109	-	-	3	1

Length of Residence in Massachusetts of Negroes — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Legal Voters	MALES					FEMALES				
		Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over	Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over		
<i>Transportation.</i>	470	18	235	144	171	-	3	1	5		
Carriers on roads,	204	8	86	64	100	-	-	-	-		
Carriers on steam railroads,	233	8	131	68	52	-	-	-	-		
Carriers on seas and rivers,	33	2	18	12	19	-	3	1	3		
<i>Agriculture.</i>	10	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-		
Agriculture,	10	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-		
<i>The Fisheries.</i>	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
The Fisheries,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Manufactures.</i>	354	12	166	109	172	10	65	46	88		
Arms and ammunition,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Artisans' tools,	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1		
Boots and shoes,	38	2	16	18	18	-	-	-	1	3	4
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Building,	124	4	58	27	65	-	-	-	-		
Carriages and wagons,	13	1	3	5	9	-	-	-	-		
Chemical preparations (compounded),	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clothing,	-	-	2	1	-	9	62	38	82		
Concrete walks, paving, etc.,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cordage and twine,	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-		
Drugs and medicines,	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Food preparations,	5	1	6	2	1	1	-	1	-		
Furniture,	24	2	5	5	14	-	-	1	-		
Glass,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Hair work (animal and human),	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Leather,	31	1	21	8	6	-	-	-	-		
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Lumber,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Machinery and machinery,	20	-	6	6	10	-	-	-	-		
Metals and metallic goods,	24	1	6	12	12	-	-	-	-		
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Musical instruments and materials,	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Paper and paper goods,	4	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-		
Photographs and photographic materials,	5	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1		
Polishes and dressing,	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-		
Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	14	-	10	7	10	-	-	-	-		
Print works, dye works, and bleachers,	5	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Rubber and elastic goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Saddlery and harness,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Scientific instruments and appliances,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-		
Sporting and athletic goods,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Wooden goods,	4	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-		
Woollen goods,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
<i>Laborers.</i>	431	15	230	134	190	-	-	-	-		
Laborers (agriculture),	20	1	13	8	9	-	-	-	-		
Laborers (manufactures),	40	1	10	14	23	-	-	-	-		
Laborers, other	371	13	207	112	158	-	-	-	-		
<i>Apprentices.</i>	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2		
Apprentices,	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	-		
<i>Children at Work.</i>	-	1	1	9	-	1	5	1	-		
At work only,	-	1	1	9	-	1	5	1	-		

Length of Residence in Massachusetts of Negroes—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION. MALES.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over	PERCENTAGES			
					Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over
Government,	—	13	15	54	—	15.85	18.29	65.86
Professional,	5	39	28	50	4.10	31.97	22.95	40.98
Domestic service,	47	797	304	273	3.31	56.09	21.39	19.21
Personal service,	15	220	172	253	2.27	33.33	26.06	38.34
Trade,	11	183	178	187	1.97	32.74	31.84	33.45
Transportation,	18	235	144	171	3.17	41.37	25.35	30.11
Agriculture,	2	4	2	6	14.29	28.57	14.29	42.86
The Fisheries,	—	3	—	—	—	100.00	—	—
Manufactures,	12	166	109	172	2.61	36.17	23.75	37.47
Laborers,	15	230	134	190	2.64	40.42	23.55	33.39
Apprentices,	—	4	4	—	—	50.00	50.00	—
Children at work,	1	1	9	—	9.09	9.09	81.82	—
TOTALS,	126	1,895	1,099	1,356	2.82	42.34	24.55	30.29

RECAPITULATION. FEMALES.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over	PERCENTAGES			
					Under 1 year	1 but under 10 years	10 but under 20 years	20 years and over
Government,	—	2	—	4	—	33.33	—	66.67
Professional,	2	6	12	25	4.44	13.33	26.67	55.56
Domestic service,	67	486	213	223	6.77	49.14	21.54	22.55
Personal service,	28	296	219	320	3.24	34.30	25.38	37.08
Trade,	—	2	6	9	—	11.77	35.29	52.94
Transportation,	—	3	1	5	—	33.33	11.11	55.56
Manufactures,	10	65	46	88	4.78	31.10	22.01	42.11
Apprentices,	—	—	2	—	—	—	100.00	—
Children at work,	1	5	1	—	14.29	71.42	14.29	—
TOTALS,	108	865	500	674	5.03	40.29	23.29	31.39

Of the males, 2.82 per cent, and of the females, 5.03 per cent have lived in the State less than one year. About four-tenths of either sex have lived in Massachusetts over one year but under 10 years; nearly one-quarter of both males and females have lived in Massachusetts at least 10 years but under 20 years, and about three-tenths have lived in the State 20 years or more. It may be of interest to the student to note the length of residence in Massachusetts of both males and females engaged in Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, and other occupations as set forth in the preceding table.

We next present the number of voters and the percentages of voters and non-voters by classes of occupations.

Legal Voters.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Males	Number of Legal Voters	PERCENTAGES		Percentage of Voters in each Class
			Voters	Non-Voters	
Government,	82	76	92.68	7.32	2.03
Professional,	122	104	85.25	14.75	2.78
Domestic service,	1,421	1,195	84.10	15.90	31.93
Personal service,	660	570	86.36	13.64	15.23
Trade,	559	443	79.25	20.75	11.84
Transportation,	568	470	82.75	17.25	12.56
Agriculture,	14	10	71.43	28.57	0.27
The Fisheries,	3	1	33.33	66.67	0.03
Manufactures,	459	334	77.12	22.88	9.46
Laborers,	569	431	75.75	24.25	11.52
Apprentices,	8	-	-	-	-
Children at work,	11	-	-	-	-
Scholars and students,	686	15	2.19	97.81	0.40
Not gainful, etc.,	101	73	72.28	27.72	1.95
TOTALS,	5,263	3,742	71.10	28.90	100.00

The largest percentage of voters is found in the class Domestic Service and the smallest in The Fisheries. Of the 5,263 male negroes, 71.10 per cent were legal voters. Referring to the table on conjugal condition on page 254 we find that 82.42 per cent of the total number of males were over twenty years of age.

To recapitulate: In this special investigation, the industrial condition of 8,335 negroes is shown. Of this number, five-eighths were males, and three-eighths were females. Males only are employed in 213 branches of occupations and females in 30 branches, while both sexes are employed in 54 branches. Of the males, 20 in each one hundred were born in Massachusetts, 18 in the Southern States, 52 in other United States, and 10 in foreign countries. Of the females, 28 in each one hundred were born in Massachusetts, 16 in the Southern States, 46 in other United States, and 10 in foreign countries. In other words, of the two sexes, more than one-half of those born in Massachusetts were males, and nearly two-thirds of those born in Southern States and in the other United States were also males, while of those born in foreign countries five-eighths were males. Four-tenths of the males were married and five-eighths of the females were single. More than one-half of all the negroes were between 20 and 39 years of age. Three-tenths of the males engaged in gainful occupations had resided in the State for 20 years or more, and four-tenths of the females,

one year but under 10 years. Seven-tenths of the males were legal voters.

In order to show that in our special investigation the leading occupations of the negroes of the State were fairly covered, we close with a table which gives details of occupations for 1900. These figures have been supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census in advance of publication in the Federal report.

Negroes in Gainful Occupations: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
All Occupations.	10,864	5,747	16,611	All Occupations —Con.			
AGRICULTURAL PUR-SUITS.	667	6	673	DOMESTIC AND PER-SONAL SERVICE — Con.			
Agricultural laborers, .	575	1	576	Nurses and midwives, .	5	87	92
Farmers, planters, and overseers, .	70	5	75	Restaurant keepers, .	79	8	87
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc., .	16	—	16	Saloon keepers, .	9	—	9
Lumbermen and raftsmen, .	1	—	1	Servants and waiters, .	2,625	3,270	5,895
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers, .	1	—	1	Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.), .	22	—	22
Wood choppers, .	4	—	4	Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc., .	54	—	54
PROFESSIONAL SER-VICE.	278	98	376	Other domestic and personal service, .	146	42	188
Actors, professional showmen, etc., .	53	18	71	TRADE AND TRANS-POR-TATION.	2,325	99	2,424
Architects, designers, draughtsmen, etc., .	9	—	9	Agents, .	43	10	53
Artists and teachers of art, .	6	1	7	Bankers and brokers, .	1	—	1
Clergymen, .	58	4	62	Boatmen and sailors, .	140	—	140
Dentists, .	15	—	15	Bookkeepers and ac-countants, .	8	9	17
Electricians, .	10	—	10	Clerks and copyists, .	166	15	181
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors, .	3	—	3	Commercial travelers, .	5	—	5
Journalists, .	7	1	8	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., .	609	2	611
Lawyers, .	20	—	20	Foremen and overseers, .	5	—	5
Literary and scientific persons, .	7	2	9	Hostlers, .	237	—	237
Musicians and teachers of music, .	54	39	93	Hucksters and peddlers, .	34	—	34
Officials (government), .	3	—	3	Livery stable keepers, .	3	—	3
Physicians and sur-geons, .	19	6	25	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale), .	113	12	125
Teachers and profes-sors in colleges, etc., .	10	23	33	Merchants and dealers (wholesale), .	7	1	8
Other professional ser-vices, .	4	4	8	Messengers and errand and office boys, .	104	7	111
DOMESTIC AND PER-SONAL SERVICE.	6,039	5,012	11,051	Officials of banks and companies, .	4	1	5
Barbers and hairdress-ers, .	306	26	332	Packers and shippers, .	49	6	55
Bartenders, .	17	—	17	Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.), .	578	3	581
Boarding and lodg-ing house keepers, .	8	72	80	Salesmen and sales-women, .	71	14	85
Hotel keepers, .	6	1	7	Steam railroad em-ployés, .	85	1	86
Housekeepers and stewards, .	74	186	260	Stenographers and typewriters, .	17	16	33
Janitors and sextons, .	592	45	637	Street railway em-ployés, .	6	—	6
Laborers (not speci-fied), .	2,078	93	2,171	Telegraph and tele-phone linemen, .	2	—	2
Launderers and laun-dresses, .	18	1,182	1,200	Telegraph and tele-phone operators, .	2	2	4
				Undertakers, .	3	—	3
				Other persons in trade and transportation, .	33	—	33

Negroes in Gainful Occupations: 1900 — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
All Occupations —Con.				All Occupations —Con.			
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PUR- SUITs.	1,555	532	2,087	MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PUR- SUITs — Con.			
Building Trades.	388	1	389	Lumber and its Re- manufacture.	61	3	64
Carpenters and joiners, Masons (brick and stone),	107	-	107	Cabinet makers, . . .	3	-	3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers,	142	1	143	Coopers,	10	-	10
Paper hangers,	83	-	83	Saw and planing mill employés,	12	-	12
Plasterers,	11	-	11	Other woodworkers, . .	36	3	39
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters,	26	-	26	Metals and Metal Prod- ucts other than Iron and Steel.			
Roofers and slaters,	6	-	6	Brass workers,	27	2	29
Mechanics (not other- wise specified),	4	-	4	Clock and watch mak- ers and repairers,	6	-	6
Chemicals and Allied Products.	3	-	3	Gold and silver work- ers,	-	1	1
Chemical workers,	3	-	3	Tinplate and tinware makers,	4	1	5
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	19	-	19	Other metal workers, . .	8	-	8
Brick and tile makers, etc.,	2	-	2	Paper and Printing.	48	26	74
Glass workers,	2	-	2	Bookbinders,	3	5	8
Marble and stone cut- ters,	14	-	14	Box makers (paper), . .	1	11	12
Potters,	1	-	1	Paper and pulp mill operatives,	8	3	11
Fishing and Mining.	38	-	38	Printers, lithographers, and pressmen,	36	7	43
Fishermen and oyster- men,	30	-	30	Textiles.	148	416	564
Miners and quarrymen,	8	-	8	Bleachery and dye works operatives,	13	1	14
Food and Kindred Products.	59	3	62	Cotton mill operatives, . .	22	12	34
Bakers,	22	1	23	Hosiery and knitting mill operatives,	-	1	1
Butchers,	23	-	23	Silk mill operatives,	-	2	2
Butter and cheese mak- ers,	3	-	3	Woollen mill opera- tives,	3	1	4
Confectioners,	7	2	9	Other textile mill oper- atives,	32	8	40
Millers,	1	-	1	Dressmakers,	-	259	259
Other food preparers, . .	3	-	3	Hat and cap makers, . .	3	1	4
Iron and Steel and their Products.	139	2	141	Milliners,	1	13	14
Blacksmiths,	22	-	22	Seamstresses,	1	91	92
Iron and steel workers,	53	1	54	Miscellaneous Indus- tries.	379	34	413
Machinists,	43	-	43	Broom and brush mak- ers,	2	1	3
Steam boiler makers, . .	3	-	3	Charcoal, coke, and lime burners,	7	-	7
Stove, furnace, and grate makers,	2	-	2	Engineers and firemen (not locomotive),	108	-	108
Tool and cutlery makers,	6	-	6	Manufacturers and offi- cials, etc.,	17	-	17
Wheelwrights,	1	-	1	Photographers,	6	1	7
Wire workers,	9	1	10	Rubber factory opera- tives,	14	1	15
Leather and its Fin- ished Products.	242	45	287	Tobacco and cigar fac- tory operatives,	8	1	9
Boot and shoe makers and repairers,	187	42	229	Upholsterers,	25	1	26
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	2	-	2	Other miscellaneous in- dustry,	192	29	221
Leather curriers and tanners,	53	3	56				
Liquors and Beverages.	4	-	4				
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc.,	3	-	3				
Brewers and maltsters,	1	-	1				

Negroes in Gainful Occupations: 1900—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PERCENTAGES	
				Males	Females
ALL OCCUPATIONS.	10,864	5,747	16,611	100.00	100.00
Agricultural pursuits,	667	6	673	6.14	0.10
Professional service,	278	98	376	2.56	1.71
Domestic and personal service,	6,039	5,012	11,051	55.59	87.21
Trade and transportation,	2,325	99	2,424	21.40	1.72
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits,	1,555	532	2,087	14.31	9.26

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Unfortunately there are no statistics in existence which will show for a period of years the births, marriages, and deaths of the negroes in Massachusetts separate from those of other races. They are important elements in sociological study, but the expense necessary to secure such data would be too great for this Department to undertake at this time. We have, however, been able to tabulate the records of 37 cities and towns in which 84.23 per cent of the aggregate negro population of the State resided in 1900, and present the data for births for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, in the following table:

Births of Negroes: 1900-1902.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1900			1901			1902		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Amherst,	6	2	8	4	1	5	2	3	5
Attleborough,	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	2
BOSTON,	162	160	322	140	*145	285	174	139	313
BROCKTON,	12	3	15	5	2	7	8	5	13
Brookline,	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	1
CAMBRIDGE,	58	63	121	*69	*69	138	60	56	116
CHELSEA,	11	10	21	7	3	10	4	9	13
EVERETT,	5	15	20	10	11	21	8	9	17
FALL RIVER,	*5	2	7	2	-	2	3	5	8
Great Barrington,	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	3	3
HAVERHILL,	4	4	8	2	10	12	6	4	10
Hyde Park,	1	1	2	*2	*2	4	1	2	3
LAWRENCE,	-	2	2	-	*4	4	-	1	1
Lee,	3	4	7	-	1	1	2	-	2
Lenox,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL,	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
LYNN,	13	6	19	13	4	17	12	12	24
MALDEN,	6	7	13	8	9	17	13	10	23
MEDFORD,	6	4	10	3	3	6	1	3	4
MELROSE,	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4
NEW BEDFORD,	14	12	26	13	6	19	11	8	19
NEWBURYPORT,	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	3	6
NEWTON,	*7	6	13	8	3	11	12	9	21
NORTH ADAMS,	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1
PITTSFIELD,	6	3	9	5	4	9	6	5	11
Plymouth,	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2

* Includes one pair twins.

Births of Negroes: 1900-1902—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1900			1901			1902		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
SALEM, . . .	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	6
SOMERVILLE, . . .	1	-	1	4	2	6	1	2	3
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	12	12	*24	16	14	30	12	12	24
Stockbridge, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
TAUNTON, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wareham, . . .	1	16	17	-	2	2	-	-	-
Williamstown, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
Winchester, . . .	4	2	6	2	2	4	-	1	1
WOBURN, . . .	5	1	6	2	4	6	9	4	13
WORCESTER, . . .	12	17	29	18	16	34	22	14	36
TOTALS, . . .	367	353	720	348	329	677	380	335	715

* Includes two pairs twins (one pair male, one pair male and female).

† Includes one pair twins.

In 1900, the number of births of negro children was 720. Of these, 367, or 50.97 per cent, were males. In 1901, the total births were 677, of which 348, or 51.40 per cent, were males. In 1902, the total births were 715, of which 380, or 53.15 per cent, were males. The aggregate number of births decreased in 1901 and 1902 as compared with 1900. More than one-half of the births occurred in the cities of Boston and Cambridge in which 48.41 per cent of the total negro population of the State in 1900 was found.

The next table shows for the 37 cities and towns the number of marriages during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Marriages of Negroes: 1900-1902.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1900			1901			1902					
	Mixed			Mixed			Mixed					
	Negro	White Groom	Negro Groom	Total	Negro	White Groom	Negro Groom	Total	Negro	White Groom	Negro Groom	Total
Amherst, . . .	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
Attleborough, . . .	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
BOSTON, . . .	176	3	30	209	174	-	30	204	166	4	25	195
BROCKTON, . . .	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	2	-	1	3
Brookline, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE, . . .	74	2	4	80	74	-	-	74	92	-	-	92
CHELSEA, . . .	8	-	-	8	6	-	-	6	18	-	-	18
EVERETT, . . .	19	-	-	10	22	-	-	22	18	-	4	22
FALL RIVER, . . .	7	1	-	8	8	-	1	9	9	-	1	10
Great Barrington, . . .	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
HAVERHILL, . . .	4	-	-	4	9	-	-	9	2	1	-	3
Hyde Park, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	3
LAWRENCE, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Lee, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Lenox, . . .	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
LOWELL, . . .	1	-	1	2	6	-	-	6	1	-	-	2
LYNN, . . .	6	2	-	8	18	-	-	2	20	12	-	14
MALDEN, . . .	8	-	2	10	16	-	-	16	8	-	-	8

Marriages of Negroes: 1900-1902—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1900			1901			1902					
	Mixed			Mixed			Mixed					
	Negro	White Groom Negro Bride	Negro Groom White Bride	Totals	Negro	White Groom Negro Bride	Negro Groom White Bride	Totals	Negro	White Groom Negro Bride	Negro Groom White Bride	Totals
MEDFORD, . . .	4	—	—	4	6	—	—	6	4	—	—	4
MELROSE, . . .	6	—	—	6	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	2
NEW BEDFORD, . . .	9	—	2	11	19	*1	†4	24	8	1	1	10
NEWBURYPORT, . . .	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
NEWTON, . . .	6	—	—	6	4	—	—	4	10	—	—	10
NORTH ADAMS, . . .	2	—	—	2	3	†1	—	—	1	—	—	1
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
PITTSFIELD, . . .	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
Plymouth, . . .	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
SALEM, . . .	8	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
SOMERVILLE, . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	9	—	—	9	11	—	1	12	11	§1	—	12
Stockbridge, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TAUNTON, . . .	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Wareham, . . .	2	—	1	3	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	4
Williamstown, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Winchester, . . .	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
WOBURN, . . .	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	4	2	—	2
WORCESTER, . . .	9	—	1	10	12	—	2	14	13	—	—	13
TOTALS, . . .	384	9	43	436	433	2	42	477	408	7	36	451

* Indian groom. † 1 Indian bride. ‡ Italian groom. § Chinese groom.

The number of marriages in the 37 cities and towns in 1900 was 436. Of these, 384, or 88.07 per cent, were negro grooms and brides, and 52, or 11.93 per cent, mixed races. Of the 52 mixed marriages, 43 were negro grooms and white brides, and nine were white grooms and negro brides.

In 1901, the aggregate number of marriages was 477, of which 433, or 90.78 per cent, were of negroes, and 44, or 9.22 per cent, of mixed races. Of the latter, one was an Indian groom and negro bride, one an Italian groom and negro bride, one a negro groom and Indian bride, and 41 negro grooms and white brides.

In 1902, the aggregate number of marriages was 451, of which 408, or 90.47 per cent, were of negroes, and 43, or 9.53 per cent, of mixed races. Of the latter, one was a Chinese groom and negro bride, six were white grooms and negro brides, and 36 were negro grooms and white brides. The mixed marriages decreased eight in 1901, and nine in 1902, as compared with 1900, and decreased one in 1902 as compared with the previous year.

More than one-half of the marriages occurred in the cities of Boston and Cambridge in which 48.41 per cent of the negro

population of the State resided, and the majority of the mixed marriages occurred in the same cities in each of the years.

For statistics relating to the deaths of negroes in Massachusetts we are enabled to present comparisons taken from the United States Censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900. The first table shows the number of deaths of colored persons for the three Census years. The figures given include Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, but they are of such relatively slight importance numerically as to warrant the assumption that the data may be considered as referring exclusively to negroes.

Deaths: 1880, 1890, and 1900.

AGE PERIODS.	MALES			FEMALES		
	1880*	1890*	1900*	1880*	1890*	1900*
ALL AGES.	231	325	367	198	305	328
Under 1 year,	74	79	68	46	64	63
1 year,	24	36	24	23	29	17
2 years,	9	5	13	8	7	13
3 years,	5	2	8	7	9	6
4 years,	3	3	4	2	3	6
Under 5 years,	115	125	117	86	112	105
5 to 9 years,	10	10	13	6	17	10
10 to 14 years,	-	10	5	5	12	9
15 to 19 years,	5	13	12	8	17	10
20 to 24 years,	9	21	18	13	18	25
25 to 29 years,	12	12	24	12	14	24
30 to 34 years,	8	24	30	7	7	17
35 to 39 years,	15	15	24	8	14	15
40 to 44 years,	9	16	17	8	11	18
45 to 49 years,	5	19	18	4	15	24
50 to 54 years,	6	7	22	3	15	14
55 to 59 years,	7	18	17	5	6	12
60 to 64 years,	7	5	15	2	12	4
65 to 69 years,	8	8	9	6	6	11
70 to 74 years,	5	9	10	5	6	8
75 to 79 years,	6	7	5	5	7	6
80 to 84 years,	-	2	4	4	9	8
85 to 89 years,	1	2	2	3	2	3
90 to 94 years,	1	2	-	5	4	4
95 years and over,	2	-	1	3	1	1
Unknown,	-	-	4	-	-	-

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

The aggregate number of deaths in 1880 was 33,149, of which 32,720 were whites, 420 negroes, and nine Indians. In 1890, the total number of deaths was 45,112, made up of 44,482 whites and 630 colored. In 1900, the total deaths numbered 49,756, including 49,061 whites and 695 colored.

The following table shows the death rates per thousand of total male population, white and colored, for 1880, 1890, and 1900 :

*Death Rates per 1,000 of Total Male Population, White and Colored :
1880, 1890, and 1900.*

AGE PERIODS.	WHITE			COLORED *		
	1880	1890	1900	1880	1890	1900
ALL AGES.	19.06	20.84	18.53	24.41	26.86	19.42
Under 1 year,	213.98	242.67	176.58	286.82	276.22	184.28
1 year,	58.94	76.41	45.35	150.94	233.46	87.59
2 years,	29.26	23.39	18.97	41.67	23.26	42.35
3 years,	21.39	15.80	13.33	25.64	9.26	27.40
4 years,	16.05	13.76	8.66	15.00	16.48	14.39
Under 5 years,	69.14	80.13	59.33	111.87	126.65	79.16
5 to 9 years,	7.88	7.50	4.73	11.53	10.36	11.02
10 to 14 years,	3.40	4.01	2.67	-	11.12	4.69
15 to 19 years,	5.43	6.05	4.57	7.46	13.10	8.85
20 to 24 years,	8.23	8.46	7.17	9.48	15.06	8.49
25 to 29 years,	8.35	9.51	7.62	10.99	8.14	9.62
30 to 34 years,	8.82	9.97	8.76	7.84	19.54	13.06
35 to 39 years,	10.58	11.15	9.70	16.82	13.48	11.61
40 to 44 years,	9.92	12.50	10.46	14.52	16.91	11.48
45 to 49 years,	12.69	14.89	14.28	11.49	26.61	15.85
50 to 54 years,	13.91	19.27	18.50	17.05	14.99	25.82
55 to 59 years,	21.03	25.76	26.78	29.17	63.38	36.80
60 to 64 years,	28.22	31.60	35.66	31.67	22.12	48.70
65 to 69 years,	43.69	48.10	53.60	59.26	56.34	48.39
70 to 74 years,	61.52	65.55	78.05	60.24	94.74	90.09
75 to 79 years,	99.62	104.59	117.74	139.53	132.08	63.29
80 to 84 years,	151.78	142.83	170.68	-	68.97	137.93
85 to 89 years,	237.18	235.52	251.79	111.11	222.22	111.11
90 years and over,	298.55	280.00	372.38	272.73	400.00	250.00
Unknown,	-	21.36	10.55	-	-	23.81

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

The next table shows the death rates per thousand of total female population, both white and colored, for the same Census years.

*Death Rates per 1,000 of Total Female Population, White and Colored :
1880, 1890, and 1900. **

AGE PERIODS.	WHITE			COLORED*		
	1880	1890	1900	1880	1890	1900
ALL AGES.	18.07	19.36	16.94	20.12	26.59	19.66
Under 1 year,	172.26	205.22	142.54	176.92	273.50	160.71
1 year,	54.44	72.82	40.42	136.09	189.54	57.05
2 years,	28.47	24.17	18.13	37.56	28.93	40.88
3 years,	21.30	15.42	11.61	36.46	42.45	20.07
4 years,	17.00	13.76	9.35	9.09	14.85	20.83
Under 5 years,	59.57	69.57	49.03	81.59	109.91	67.48
5 to 9 years,	8.54	7.49	4.42	6.40	16.93	7.42
10 to 14 years,	3.75	4.21	3.14	6.77	12.47	7.40
15 to 19 years,	7.16	6.43	4.60	10.01	16.25	6.93
20 to 24 years,	9.21	7.85	5.58	11.27	14.17	11.28
25 to 29 years,	9.67	9.14	6.94	10.42	11.34	11.37
30 to 34 years,	9.99	9.88	8.03	7.87	6.67	11.58

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

*Death Rates per 1,000 of Total Female Population, White and Colored :
1880, 1890, and 1900 — Concluded.*

AGE PERIODS.	WHITE			COLORED *		
	1880	1890	1900	1880	1890	1900
ALL AGES — Con.						
35 to 39 years,	10.85	11.02	8.63	10.35	13.97	11.02
40 to 44 years,	10.33	12.01	10.29	14.16	13.91	17.22
45 to 49 years,	11.84	13.85	12.09	9.26	24.27	28.37
50 to 54 years,	13.11	15.99	17.12	6.85	35.21	20.35
55 to 59 years,	19.23	22.33	23.81	18.87	21.05	28.30
60 to 64 years,	23.00	28.37	30.67	8.23	50.42	12.31
65 to 69 years,	38.23	41.40	46.23	40.27	32.26	54.46
70 to 74 years,	50.94	57.86	68.58	48.54	51.28	53.33
75 to 79 years,	83.79	87.27	104.22	74.63	98.33	57.69
80 to 84 years,	122.57	134.08	151.16	74.07	214.29	150.94
85 to 89 years,	196.31	215.30	228.51	142.86	68.97	103.45
90 years and over,	268.69	298.55	351.76	†	277.78	333.33
Unknown,	-	21.75	16.25	-	-	-

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

† Population of this age period reported as five, deaths eight.

For the years 1890 and 1900, the death rates per thousand for those under one year are based upon the number of births for those years. For 1880, they are necessarily based upon the population of the same age, births not being presented separately by color for that Census.

It will be noted that in each year the death rates for males under one year of age were greater among the colored than the whites. This is generally true for all the age periods as well for females as for males. In some instances the death rates for colored females exceed those for colored males. The death rates for all persons and all colors and races were, in 1880, 18.59 per thousand; in 1890, 20.15 per thousand; and in 1900, 17.74 per thousand. Comparing these figures with those shown in the tables for males and females, white and colored, we note that the rate for white females only is lower than the general average in each year.

For the 37 cities and towns, containing 84.23 per cent of the negro population in 1900, and for which the number of births and marriages has already been given, we present the corresponding figures for deaths. The first table gives the totals for each city and town.

Deaths of Negroes: 1900-1902.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1900			1901			1902		
	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	5	6
Amherst,	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	3	
Attleborough,	*209	†157	366	181	147	328	180	157	337
BOSTON,	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2
BROCKTON,	-	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2
Brookline,	51	73	124	55	58	113	42	54	96
CAMBRIDGE,	5	3	8	7	4	11	5	5	10
CHELSEA,	7	7	14	9	7	16	10	12	22
EVERETT,	3	5	8	3	2	5	4	2	6
FALL RIVER,	-	3	3	2	2	4	-	3	3
Great Barrington,	6	3	9	1	4	5	‡6	5	11
HAVERHILL,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hyde Park,	6	1	7	-	-	-	2	4	6
LAWRENCE,	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	-	3
Lee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lenox,	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3
LOWELL,	2	9	11	11	7	18	9	15	24
LYNN,	6	1	7	5	6	11	4	5	9
MALDEN,	-	3	3	4	-	4	-	4	4
MEDFORD,	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	1	1
MELROSE,	24	24	48	29	32	61	21	27	48
NEW BEDFORD,	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	2	5
NEWBURYPORT,	5	2	7	2	7	9	5	6	11
NEWTON,	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1
NORTH ADAMS,	3	2	5	3	-	3	1	1	2
NORTHHAMPTON,	11	4	15	3	5	8	7	4	11
PITTSFIELD,	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Plymouth,	2	2	4	-	2	2	1	2	3
SALEM,	10	11	21	11	15	26	21	12	33
SOMERVILLE,	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	5	11
SPRINGFIELD,	-	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stockbridge,	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
TAUNTON,	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2	6
Wareham,	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Williamstown,	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1
Winchester,	6	4	10	3	3	6	3	2	5
WOBURN,	16	20	36	11	8	19	13	6	19
TOTALS,	389	355	744	366	333	699	357	350	707

* Includes 30 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 1 mixed.

† Includes 1 Chinese, 1 mulatto, 1 mixed.

‡ Includes 2 mulattoes.

It will be observed that the aggregate number of deaths for 1900 in these cities and towns exceeds the number as shown by the Census which covered all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, but this is accounted for by the fact that the Census year ended in June, while in the case of the city and town records the calendar year ending in December was taken. There were 744 deaths in 1900, 699 in 1901, and 707 in 1902, the largest number in each instance occurring in Boston.

The next table of this series shows the total number of deaths in these cities and towns by age periods.

Deaths of Negroes: 1900-1902.

AGE PERIODS.	1900			1901			1902		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 1 year, . . .	84	79	163	79	79	158	83	64	147
1 to 4 years, . . .	49	46	95	53	41	94	50	51	101
5 to 9 years, . . .	8	9	17	6	10	16	10	14	24
10 to 14 years, . . .	8	10	18	4	5	9	5	7	12
15 to 19 years, . . .	11	17	28	7	15	22	6	9	15
20 to 24 years, . . .	24	18	42	21	24	45	28	24	52
25 to 29 years, . . .	23	18	41	22	20	42	26	21	47
30 to 34 years, . . .	21	22	43	18	13	31	19	26	45
35 to 39 years, . . .	22	16	38	21	20	41	16	22	38
40 to 44 years, . . .	27	19	46	19	10	29	16	17	33
45 to 49 years, . . .	20	16	36	20	12	32	15	19	34
50 to 54 years, . . .	20	16	36	30	17	47	17	16	33
55 to 59 years, . . .	21	9	30	15	6	21	18	21	39
60 to 64 years, . . .	20	10	30	19	22	41	10	8	18
65 to 69 years, . . .	11	10	21	10	14	24	9	5	14
70 to 74 years, . . .	5	17	22	11	8	19	6	5	11
75 to 79 years, . . .	5	7	12	6	7	13	13	9	22
80 to 84 years, . . .	6	5	11	3	2	5	5	3	8
85 to 89 years, . . .	2	7	9	1	3	4	2	5	7
90 to 94 years, . . .	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	1	1
95 years and over, . . .	*1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	3
Unknown, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
TOTALS, . . .	† 389	‡ 355	744	366	333	699	§ 337	350	707

* 107 years.

† Includes 30 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 1 mixed.

‡ Includes 1 Chinese, 1 mulatto, 1 mixed.

§ Includes 2 mulattoes.

|| 1-102 years, 11 months.

In each year the deaths were about one-half male and one-half female, the variations being but fractional and slightly in excess for the males. The largest number of deaths for both sexes is shown for those under five years of age.

From the Census volumes for 1890 and 1900 we present a table showing the causes of death for the colored males and females.

Causes of Death: 1890, 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1890 *		1900 *	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Measles, . . .	-	-	1	1
Scarlet fever, . . .	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria and croup, . . .	5	4	10	6
Whooping cough, . . .	6	6	4	4
Malarial fever, . . .	2	2	-	-
Influenza, . . .	-	-	4	2
Typhoid fever, . . .	3	9	5	7
Diarrheal diseases, . . .	14	21	20	16
Consumption, . . .	82	80	86	71
Cancer and tumor, . . .	4	5	2	8
Heart disease and dropsy, . . .	32	29	28	30
Pneumonia, . . .	37	27	40	39
Diseases of the liver, . . .	1	2	3	-
Diseases of the nervous system, . . .	27	23	31	34
Diseases of the urinary organs, . . .	10	9	15	15
Affections connected with pregnancy, . . .	-	-	-	3
Old age, . . .	2	7	4	5
Still-born, . . .	17	12	-	-
Unknown, . . .	3	2	2	2
All other causes, . . .	79	67	112	86
TOTALS, . . .	325	305	367	328

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Throat and lung troubles seem to affect the negroes to a greater extent than other diseases. This point is brought out quite fully in the next table in which the colored persons are compared with white persons, both native and foreign born.

Causes of Death: By Percentages. 1890, 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PERCENTAGES—1890				PERCENTAGES—1900			
	Colored*	Native White, Native Parents	Native White, One or Both Par- ents Foreign	For- eign White	Colored*	Native White, Native Parents	Native White, One or Both Par- ents Foreign	Foreign White
Measles, . . .	—	0.21	0.35	0.09	0.29	0.36	1.31	0.18
Scarlet fever, . . .	0.16	0.46	0.75	0.08	—	0.74	1.55	0.12
Diphtheria and croup, .	1.43	4.53	8.95	1.39	2.30	2.17	5.22	0.43
Whooping cough, .	1.90	0.68	1.56	0.12	1.15	0.60	1.57	0.08
Malarial fever, .	0.64	0.28	0.16	0.28	—	0.17	0.12	0.15
Influenza, . . .	—	—	—	—	0.86	3.00	0.87	2.69
Typhoid fever, . . .	1.90	1.40	1.40	3.17	1.73	1.22	0.90	1.83
Diarrheal diseases, .	5.56	6.33	14.63	3.72	5.18	6.18	14.90	2.59
Consumption, .	25.71	9.95	12.47	19.25	22.59	6.82	11.03	14.45
Cancer and tumor, .	1.43	4.74	0.63	4.55	1.44	4.84	1.09	6.37
Heart disease and dropsy, . . .	9.68	9.44	2.83	10.80	8.34	10.40	3.70	12.11
Pneumonia, . . .	10.16	8.25	7.32	11.52	11.37	9.66	10.87	11.48
Diseases of the liver, .	0.48	1.02	0.47	1.63	0.43	1.04	0.52	1.52
Diseases of the nervous system, .	7.94	14.62	10.07	9.95	9.35	14.76	10.25	11.91
Diseases of the urinary organs, .	3.02	3.94	1.31	4.30	4.32	5.78	2.44	6.02
Affections connected with pregnancy, .	—	0.51	0.47	1.13	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.94
Old age, . . .	1.43	3.74	0.13	4.43	1.29	4.73	0.19	4.62
Still-born, . . .	4.60	4.32	8.25	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . .	0.79	1.25	1.00	1.20	0.58	0.83	0.63	0.59
All other causes, . . .	23.17	24.33	27.16	22.37	28.35	26.27	32.43	21.92
TOTALS, . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

In 1900, among the causes of death specified, it is seen that the largest percentage against any single cause, 22.59, is for colored persons dying from consumption. No other nationality as given approaches this figure by over eight per cent, the next largest percentage (14.45) being found among foreign white. Of the deaths among native white persons having one or both parents foreign born, 14.90 per cent were caused by diarrheal diseases, and 14.76 per cent of the deaths of native white persons of native parents were caused by "diseases of the nervous system."

We append, as a matter of record, the causes and number of deaths in 37 cities and towns for 1902 for negroes exclusively.

Causes of Death in 37 Cities and Towns.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1902		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Accident,	8	5	13
Alcoholism,	3	-	3
Apoplexy,	11	3	19
Blood poisoning,	4	5	9
Bright's disease,	5	3	8
Bronchitis,	11	8	19
Cancer,	1	14	15
Cholera infantum,	8	6	14
Consumption,	68	55	123
Convulsions,	8	3	11
Debility,	5	5	10
Diarrhea,	3	1	4
Diphtheria,	3	1	4
Diseases of the bowels,	9	10	19
Diseases of the brain,	2	6	8
Diseases of the heart,	39	27	66
Diseases of the kidneys,	17	12	29
Diseases of the liver,	3	1	4
Diseases of the spine,	2	2	4
Diseases of the stomach,	4	2	6
Homicide,	4	-	4
Marasmus,	6	9	15
Measles,	-	1	1
Meningitis,	9	11	20
Old age,	6	7	13
Paralysis,	2	10	12
Peritonitis,	7	13	20
Pneumonia,	49	49	98
Premature birth,	8	8	16
Smallpox,	5	-	5
Still-born,	9	2	11
Suicide,	3	-	3
Typhoid fever,	2	6	8
Varioloid,	14	5	19
Whooping cough,	1	4	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes,	18	51	69
TOTALS,	357	350	707

The causes of death in the above table are presented somewhat more in detail than those of the Census, but, as in the previous tables, it is seen that consumption and pneumonia are the principal causes, and that throat and lung troubles are primarily responsible for the death of both males and females.

Education.

Under a nearly perfect system of instruction in Massachusetts, education is provided for all children upon an equal footing, no distinction in regard to races or creeds being made and no separate schools for negroes being maintained.

Of the total population of school age in 1900, 382,236 were males and 394,874 females. Of the males, 3,702, or 0.97 per cent, were negroes, and of the females, 4,294, or 1.09 per cent, were negroes. Of the total number attending school in 1890, 99.09 per cent were white, 0.88 per cent were negro, and 0.03

per cent were Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. In 1900, 99.06 per cent were white, 0.91 per cent were negro, and 0.03 per cent were Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. Of the aggregate number of colored children attending school in 1880, 48.28 per cent were males and 51.72 per cent, females. In 1890, of the total number of negroes attending school, 47.06 per cent were males and 52.94 per cent, females, and in 1900, 47.34 per cent were males and 52.66 per cent, females.

The following table shows school attendance by sex for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, 1890, and 1900 for both white and negro:

School Attendance.

YEARS AND SEX.	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		POPULATION		PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1850 IN—			
	White	Negro *	White	Negro	School Attendance		Population	
					White	Negro	White	Negro
1850,*								
Males, .	112,210	726	484,093	4,424	—	—	—	—
Females, .	108,571	713	501,357	4,640	—	—	—	—
1860,*								
Males, .	125,294	800	592,231	4,469	11.66	10.19	22.34	1.02
Females, .	122,384	815	629,201	5,133	12.72	14.31	25.50	10.63
1870,								
Males, .	143,779	941	696,925	6,702	28.13	29.61	43.97	51.49
Females, .	141,755	907	746,231	7,245	30.56	27.21	48.84	56.14
1890,								
Males, .	187,663	1,571	1,075,611	10,879	67.24	116.39	122.19	145.91
Females, .	187,314	1,767	1,139,762	11,265	72.53	147.83	127.34	142.78
1900,								
Males, .	230,440	2,015	1,348,578	15,591	105.36	177.55	178.58	252.42
Females, .	233,475	2,241	1,421,186	16,388	115.04	214.31	183.47	253.08

* The figures for 1850 and 1860 include Chinese, Japanese, and Indians; those for 1870, 1890, and 1900 are for negroes only.

The figures for school attendance for 1850 and 1860 include Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, but those for the other years are for negroes only. The Chinese, Japanese, and Indians which were separately reported for 1870 formed but 1.2 per cent of the total *colored* school attendance for that year, the number being but 23 out of a total of 1,871, so that for all practical purposes it may be considered that the figures for the two earlier years are for negroes also.

Confining our remarks to the year 1900, we find from the preceding table that the male population of negroes was 15,591, the number having increased 252.42 per cent since 1850. The school attendance of negro males in 1900 was 2,015, an increase of 177.55 per cent as compared with 1850. For females, the negro population shows an increase of 253.08

per cent since 1850 and school attendance an increase of 214.31 per cent. For each year as shown in the table, except 1870, the percentage of increase in the school attendance of negroes is greater for females than for males.

Below is given by age periods the number of negroes of both sexes attending school for the years 1890 and 1900 with percentages.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1890	1900	1890	1900
ALL AGES.	3,338	4,256	100.00	100.00
Under 10 years,	1,237	1,563	37.06	36.73
10 to 14 years,	1,576	1,966	47.21	46.19
15 years and over,	525	727	15.73	17.08

Of the total number of negroes attending school in 1900, 36.73 per cent were under 10 years of age, 46.19 per cent, 10 to 14 years, and 17.08 per cent, 15 years of age and over. It will be noted that as compared with 1890 the school attendance of those 15 years and over shows an increase from 15.73 to 17.08 per cent.

The next table shows the duration of the school attendance for the year 1890 from less than one month to six months or more.

School Attendance of Negroes: 1890.

AGE PERIODS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF NEGROES ATTENDING SCHOOL					PERCENTAGES			
	1 Month or less	2 to 3 Months	4 to 5 Months	6 Months or more	Totals	1 Month or less	2 to 3 Months	4 to 5 Months	6 Months or more
ALL PERSONS, . . .	204	79	91	2,964	3,338	6.11	2.37	2.73	88.79
Males, . . .	99	37	43	1,392	1,571	6.30	2.35	2.74	88.61
Females, . . .	105	42	48	1,572	1,767	5.94	2.38	2.72	88.96
Under 10 years, . . .	95	46	38	1,058	1,237	7.68	3.72	3.07	85.53
Males, . . .	44	19	17	503	583	7.55	3.26	2.91	86.28
Females, . . .	51	27	21	555	654	7.80	4.13	3.21	84.86
10 to 14 years, . . .	78	14	43	1,441	1,576	4.95	0.89	2.73	91.43
Males, . . .	34	3	22	682	742	4.58	0.40	2.97	92.05
Females, . . .	44	11	21	758	834	5.27	1.32	2.52	90.89
15 years and over, . . .	31	19	10	465	525	5.91	3.62	1.90	88.57
Males, . . .	21	15	4	206	246	8.54	6.10	1.62	83.74
Females, . . .	10	4	6	259	279	3.59	1.43	2.15	92.83

In 1890, out of a total school attendance of 3,338, 6.11 per cent attended school one month or less, 2.37 per cent from two to three months, 2.73 per cent from four to five months, and 88.79 per cent, six months or more. For the age period

10 to 14 years, 91.43 per cent attended school six months or more, while for the higher age period, 15 years and over, 88.57 per cent attended school for a similar length of time.

A table for 1900 follows.

School Attendance of Negroes: 1900.

AGE PERIODS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF NEGROES ATTENDING SCHOOL					PERCENTAGES			
	1 Month or less	2 to 3 Months	4 to 5 Months	6 Months or more	Totals	1 Month or less	2 to 3 Months	4 to 5 Months	6 Months or more
ALL PERSONS,	14	52	60	4,130	4,256	0.33	1.22	1.41	97.04
Males, . . .	3	29	27	1,956	2,015	0.15	1.44	1.34	97.07
Females, . . .	11	23	33	2,174	2,241	0.49	1.63	1.47	97.01
<i>Under 10 years,</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>95.97</i>
Males, . . .	2	12	14	723	751	0.27	1.60	1.86	96.27
Females, . . .	5	15	15	777	812	0.61	1.85	1.85	96.69
<i>10 to 14 years,</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,926</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>97.97</i>
Males, . . .	1	11	7	905	924	0.11	1.19	0.76	97.94
Females, . . .	4	4	13	1,021	1,042	0.38	0.38	1.25	97.99
<i>15 years and over,</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>96.84</i>
Males, . . .	—	6	6	328	340	—	1.77	1.77	96.46
Females, . . .	2	4	5	376	387	0.52	1.03	1.29	97.16

A much larger percentage of school attendance for six months or more is found in 1900 than was shown for 1890 in all the age periods, the figures in the final column of the table showing conclusively that the school attendance in 1900 was of longer duration than that of the preceding decade.

The next table shows for both white and negro the percentages of persons attending school in 1900 of the total number of persons of school age, namely, between the ages of five and 20 years inclusive.

CLASSIFICATION.	AGE PERIODS		
	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 to 20 Years
Negro,	61.7	89.3	19.8
Native white, native parents,	69.9	93.9	38.6
Native white, foreign parents,	68.2	92.2	23.0
Foreign white,	63.8	80.2	6.5

Of the children five to nine years of age, the largest percentage attending school, 69.9, is found among the native white with native parents. The native white with foreign parents show a percentage of 68.2, the foreign white a percentage of 63.8, and the negro in this age period a percentage of 61.7. For the age period 10 to 14 years, nearly 94 per cent of the native white as against 89 per cent of the negro attend-

school; and for the higher age period, 15 to 20, 38.6 per cent of the native white attend school as against 19.8 per cent of the negroes of the same age, while the foreign white children of this age period show a school attendance of only 6.5 per cent.

Closely connected with school attendance follows the matter of illiteracy. The term as considered by the United States Census concerns the ability of each person 10 years of age and over to read and write in any language; that is to say, the test of literacy is based upon one's ability to read and write not necessarily the English language but the language ordinarily spoken by the person enumerated.

The total number of illiterates in Massachusetts in 1900 was 134,043. Of these 97.22 per cent were white, 2.13 per cent were negro, and 0.65 per cent Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. The following table shows by sex, for 1890 and 1900, the negro and white population of 10 years of age and over, and the number of illiterates with percentages of illiterates of said population:

Illiteracy of Negro and White Population.

CLASSIFICATION.	1890			1900		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Negro population 10 years of age and over,	8,974	9,281	18,255	13,018	13,555	26,573
Illiterates,	1,106	1,501	2,607	1,207	1,646	2,853
Per cent,	12.32	16.17	14.28	9.27	12.14	10.74
White population 10 years of age and over,	876,917	943,095	1,820,012	1,081,343	1,155,684	2,237,027
Illiterates,	45,833	65,609	111,442	57,353	72,968	130,321
Per cent,	5.23	6.96	6.12	5.30	6.31	5.83
Native white, native parents,	385,564	409,392	794,956	411,854	435,457	847,311
Illiterates,	2,273	1,955	4,228	2,206	1,706	3,912
Per cent,	0.59	0.48	0.53	0.54	0.39	0.46
Native white, foreign parents,	193,379	205,134	398,513	277,062	295,846	572,908
Illiterates,	2,423	3,076	5,499	3,107	3,720	6,827
Per cent,	1.25	1.50	1.38	1.12	1.26	1.19
Foreign white,	297,974	328,569	626,543	392,427	424,381	816,808
Illiterates,	41,137	60,578	101,715	52,040	67,542	119,582
Per cent,	13.81	18.44	16.23	13.26	15.92	14.64

Considering the line for negroes, it is seen that illiterate males and females for 1900 constitute 9.27 and 12.14 per cent, respectively, of all the negro males and females 10 years of age and over in that year. The proportion of illiterate females is larger than that of the males in both 1890 and 1900, and the same fact is noted for each element of the population with the

exception of the native white of native parentage for which the percentage of illiterate males is slightly in excess.

The next table exhibits the number of illiterate negroes by age periods and sex for 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

Illiteracy: By Age Periods.

YEARS AND SEX.	AGE PERIODS				Totals
	10 to 14 Years	15 to 20 Years	21 Years and Over		
1870,					
Males,	59	223	1,866	2,148	
Females,	29	76	822	927	
1880,*					
Males,	30	147	1,044	1,221	
Females,	31	70	2,221	2,322	
1890,					
Males,	18	37	941	996	
Females,	13	33	1,280	1,326	
1900,					
Males,	41	99	2,467	2,607	
Females,	20	53	1,033	1,106	
	21	46	1,434	1,501	
Males,	30	159	2,664	2,853	
Females,	14	93	1,100	1,207	
	16	66	1,564	1,646	

* Includes Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

The 1870, 1890, and 1900 figures are for negroes only, those for 1880 include Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. Although, as shown by the table on page 232, the negro population has doubled since 1870, it is to be noted that a corresponding proportion of illiteracy does not appear, the numerical increase in the number of illiterates being from 2,148 to 2,853, or about 33 per cent.

It may prove of interest to show the illiteracy found among the 8,335 negroes in the eight cities canvassed, as given on page 217. The facts, classified by occupations, are brought out in the following table :

Illiterate Negroes: By Occupations.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATE NEGROES			PERCENTAGES		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Government,	1	-	1	0.40	-	0.20
Professional,			1	0.40	-	0.20
Domestic service,	33	89	122	13.36	34.23	24.06
Personal service,	29	133	162	11.74	51.15	31.95
Trade,	14	-	14	5.67	-	2.76
Transportation,	37	-	37	14.98	-	7.30
Agriculture,	3	-	3	1.22	-	0.59
The Fisheries,	1	-	1	0.40	-	0.20
Manufactures,	24	2	26	9.72	0.77	5.13
Laborers,	83	-	83	33.61	-	16.37
Children at work,		1	1	-	0.39	0.20
Not gainful,	21	35	56	8.50	13.46	11.04
TOTALS,	247	260	507	100.00	100.00	100.00

The largest number of illiterates of both sexes, 284, or 56.01 per cent, is found in the classes Domestic and Personal Service. Among the females in these two classes is found 34.23 and 51.15 per cent of the illiteracy, respectively, while the classes showing the largest percentage of illiteracy among the males are Laborers, 33.61 per cent, and Transportation, 14.98 per cent.

Ownership of Farms and Homes.

The value of property owned by individual negroes cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, owing to the fact that in Massachusetts the assessors are not required to make distinction as to color or race. The only information obtainable is from the Censuses of 1890 and 1900, and is shown in the following table :

Ownership of Farms and Homes.

CLASSIFICATION.	1890		1900	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages
Total negro population,	22,144	-	31,974	-
Negroes owning farms or homes,	848	3.83	1,094	3.42
Free,	479	56.49	468	42.78
Encumbered,	369	43.51	602	55.03
Unknown,	-	-	24	2.19
Total white population,	2,215,373	-	2,769,764	-
Whites owning farms or homes,	174,133	7.86	204,936	7.40
Free,	108,271	62.18	108,224	52.81
Encumbered,	65,862	37.82	92,877	45.32
Unknown,	-	-	3,835	1.87
Total Indian population,	424	-	687	-
Indians owning farms or homes,	65	15.09	86	14.65
Free,	53	81.54	65	75.58
Encumbered,	12	18.46	21	24.42
Total Chinese and Japanese population,	1,002	-	3,021	-
Chinese and Japanese owning farms or homes,	7	0.70	11	0.36
Free,	1	14.29	9	81.82
Encumbered,	6	85.71	2	18.18
Aggregate, all races and colors,	2,238,943	-	2,805,346	-
Aggregate owning farms or homes,	175,053	7.82	206,127	7.35
Free,	108,804	62.15	108,766	52.77
Encumbered,	66,249	37.85	93,502	45.36
Unknown,	-	-	3,859	1.87

In 1890, 848 negroes, or 3.83 per cent of the total negro population of the State, owned farms or homes; 479, or 56.49 per cent, of these farms or homes were owned free, and 369, or 43.51 per cent, were encumbered. In 1900, 1,094 negroes, or 3.42 per cent of the total negro population of the State, owned their farms or homes; 468, or 42.78 per cent of these homes were owned free, 602, or 55.03 per cent, were encum-

bered, and for 24, or 2.19 per cent, the fact of absolute ownership was not definitely determined. It may prove of interest to make comparison with the other races, and the figures are therefore given in the table for whites, Chinese and Japanese, and Indians.

In the next table, we show the facts of negro ownership and tenancy for 1890 and 1900 with the increases or decreases in the latter year as compared with the former and percentages.

Ownership and Tenancy of Homes.

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF FARMs OR HOMES OWNED OR HIRED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1900 AS COMPARED WITH 1890	
	1890	1900	Number	Percentages
<i>All Homes.</i>				
Owned,	4,802	6,880	+2,078	+43.27
Free,	848	1,094	+246	+29.00
Encumbered,	479	468	-11	-2.30
Unknown,	369	602	+233	+63.14
Hired,	3,954	5,347	+1,393	+35.23
Unknown,	-	439	-	-
<i>Farm Homes.</i>	108	91	-17	-15.74
Owned,	75	72	-3	-4.00
Free,	50	37	-13	-26.00
Encumbered,	25	33	+8	+32.00
Unknown,	-	2	-	-
Hired,	33	19	-14	-42.42
<i>Other Homes.</i>	4,694	6,789	+2,095	+44.63
Owned,	773	1,022	+249	+32.21
Free,	429	431	+2	+0.47
Encumbered,	344	569	+225	+65.41
Unknown,	-	22	-	-
Hired,	3,921	5,328	+1,407	+35.88
Unknown,	-	439	-	-

An increase in the total number of farms and homes owned by negroes in 1900 as compared with 1890 of 43.27 per cent is shown. It is evident that this increase is in homes disconnected with farms, for the latter show a decrease of 15.74 per cent in 10 years. The farm homes show a decrease not only in total number but in the number that are owned free, and an increase of 32 per cent appears in farm homes that are encumbered. For the other homes, namely, those disconnected with farms, an increase in the number owned free of 0.47 per cent is shown, and an increase of 65.41 per cent appears in those that are encumbered.

Churches, Social Organizations, etc.

The report relating to the subject of churches for 1900 has not as yet been issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, and the latest published statistics as to their number, value of property, and attendance are for the Census year 1890, from which report, in the absence of more recent data, the following facts are taken :

The African Methodist Episcopal Church in Massachusetts had, in that year, 12 organizations occupying 11 church edifices and one hall. The estimated seating capacity of the churches was 5,950, and of the hall, 75. The value of church property was \$119,200, and the number of communicants or members was 1,342.

In 1890, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church numbered seven organizations with 724 members. They occupied six church edifices with an estimated seating capacity of 2,050, and one hall which seated 75 persons. The value of church property was given as \$58,800.

Below we reproduce from publications of the different churches such recent data as are obtainable regarding the churches for negroes in Massachusetts. No attempt has been made to edit the statistics or correct some evident mathematical errors, the information being printed as returned in the various reports.

The first table is taken from the Journal of Proceedings of the Fifty-first Session of the New England Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Boston, June 4-10, 1902, the information covering churches and missions in the following places : Boston, Cambridgeport, Chelsea, Lynn, Fall River, Plymouth, Worcester, Lee and Lenox, Springfield, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Plainville, Woburn, Cottage City, Charlestown, and Sharon.

African Methodist Episcopal Church — Massachusetts. 1902.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Number of churches,	9	Number of conversions,	177
Seating capacity,	4,720	Accessions to full membership,	152
Number of parsonages,	4	Probationers,	84
Full membership,	1,094	Exhorters,	2

African Methodist Episcopal Church — Massachusetts. 1902
— Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Number of baptisms, . . .	84	Number of Sunday schools, . . .	13
marriages, . . .	53	Officers, . . .	76
deaths, . . .	46	Teachers, . . .	73
expulsions, . . .	3	Pupils, . . .	821
Local preachers, . . .	14	Conversions, . . .	39
Value of church property, . . .	\$169,400.00	Books in library, . . .	1,872
Indebtedness, . . .	\$21,612.33	Bibles, . . .	342
Collections for all purposes, . . .	\$10,392.65	Hymn books, . . .	605
Collected for conventional and general purposes, . . .	\$75.49	Lesson helps taken quarterly, . . .	782
Dollar money, . . .	\$619.00	Missionary societies, . . .	2
Church extension, . . .	\$2.00	Temperance societies, . . .	2
Current expenses, . . .	\$3,484.35	Collected for support of Sunday schools, . . .	\$588.45
Charitable purposes, . . .	\$311.04	For mission fund, . . .	\$16.00
Loans and donations, . . .	\$30.00	Educational fund, . . .	\$30.00
Mite missionary boxes, . . .	\$5.00	Sunday school union, . . .	\$3.00
Minute money, . . .	\$14.00	Church extension, . . .	\$2.50
Sunday school union, . . .	\$10.09	Total collected by Sunday schools, . . .	\$397.88
P. H. and F. mission fund, . . .	\$29.00	Value of Sunday school property, . . .	\$1,380.00
Easter day, . . .	\$68.45	Indebtedness, . . .	\$97.41
Endowment day, . . .	\$22.40	Balance in Sunday school treasury, . . .	\$43.78
Payne Theological School, . . .	\$26.00	Number of missionary societies, . . .	6
Other educational money, . . .	\$75.00	Auxiliary societies, . . .	19
Contingent money, . . .	\$111.57	Senior C. E. societies, . . .	6
Allen Day, . . .	\$24.29	Junior C. E. societies, . . .	5
Episcopal residence, . . .	\$18.80	Reviews taken, . . .	19
Pastors' salaries, . . .	\$5,288.29	Recorders taken, . . .	47
Presiding elder's support, . . .	\$454.41	Southern Recorders, . . .	9
Repairs or purchases of church property, . . .	\$3,442.13	Voice of Missions, . . .	.30
Balance, Steward's treasury, . . .	\$1.75		
Balance, Trustee's treasury, . . .	\$79.85		

The next table, relating to the Zion churches, is taken from the minutes of the Fifty-ninth Annual Session of the New England Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, held at Bridgeport, Conn., May 6–11, 1903, and includes churches in Boston, Cambridge, Great Barrington, Worcester, Clinton, Leominster, New Bedford, Malden, Attleborough, and Northampton.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church — Massachusetts. 1903.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Number of churches, . . .	6	Children's day, . . .	\$94.51
Probable value, . . .	\$43,000.00	Easter day, . . .	\$40.15
Number of parsonages, . . .	1	Women's day, . . .	\$1.00
Probable value, . . .	\$2,000.00	For the poor, . . .	\$161.72
Value of other church property, . . .	\$8,254.00	For charitable purposes, . . .	\$114.87
Paid on mortgage, . . .	\$156.10	For support of annual conference, . . .	\$18.00
Paid on floating indebtedness, . . .	\$920.40	For other purposes, . . .	\$150.00
Paid for repairs, . . .	\$208.00	Total amount raised for all purposes, . . .	\$10,405.79
Current expenses, . . .	\$3,355.30	Balance in treasury for current expenses, . . .	\$257.08
Amount in treasury for building and repairing, . . .	\$2,311.00	Whole number of members, . . .	698
Pastors' salaries, . . .	\$3,690.53	Increase over 1902, . . .	105
Presiding elder's salary, . . .	\$299.70	Number of conversions, . . .	63
Amount raised on general fund, . . .	\$345.10		
Special assessment, . . .	\$165.00		

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church — Massachusetts. 1903
— Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Received on probation,	60	Amount raised for mission schools,	\$8.00
Probationers taken in full connection,	52	Number of V. C. E. societies,	5
Received by certificate,	33	Active members,	246
Local preachers and exhorters,	9	Associate members,	32
Local deacons and elders,	1	Honorary members,	5
In baptised children's classes,	19	Active and honorary members not members of church,	27
Number of probationers,	35	Number of junior societies,	2
Dismissed by certificate,	5	Members,	75
Number withdrawn,	1	Whole number in senior and junior,	301
Number of deaths,	17	Increase over 1902,	41
Children baptised,	29	Amount raised by senior and junior societies,	\$86.22
Adults baptised,	6	For missions,	\$14.50
Number of Sunday schools, officers, scholars,	7 80 553	Sent treasurer of union,	\$12.00
Number in Sunday schools,	626	Number of W. H. and F. M. societies,	1
Increase over 1902,	87	Number of active members,	5
Officers and teachers who are church members,	89	Amount raised,	\$24.50
Number of the school converted,	24	Amount sent vice-president,	\$10.00
Sermons preached by pastor to S. S. children,	23	Amount sent mission board,	\$12.00
Times catechised by pastor,	42	Subscribers to Star of Zion,	9
Books in library,	710	Subscribers to Quarterly Review,	7
Lesson helps from publishing house,	647	Subscribers to Varick Endeavor,	7
Amount raised for S. S. purposes,	\$535.32	Subscribers to Zion Trumpet,	3

The next table relates to the Baptist churches for negroes, the information being taken from the Baptist Year Book for 1902. The following are the names of the churches and the date of organization : St. Paul, Boston, 1805 ; Twelfth, Boston, 1845 ; Third, Springfield, 1872 ; Ebenezer, Boston, 1873 ; Calvary, Haverhill, 1874 ; Myrtle, West Newton, 1874 ; Union, Cambridge, 1879 ; John St., Worcester, 1885 ; St. John's, Woburn, 1888 ; Union, New Bedford, 1895 ; Zion, Everett, 1895 ; Messiah, Brockton, 1897 ; and Shiloh, West Medford, 1898.

Baptist Church — Massachusetts. 1902.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Members in 1901,	2,083	Resident members,	670
Members in 1902,	2,060	Male members,	379
Increase by baptism, letter, experience, restoration,	56 27 54 57	Students for ministry,	5
Total gain,	194	Value of church property,	\$158,791.88
Decrease by letter, exclusion, erasure, death,	13 46 68 32	Expenses of association,	\$5.40
Total loss,	159	<i>Expenses.</i>	\$26,904.94
		Church,	12,002.48
		Building and repairs,	13,687.90
		Sunday school expenses,	891.74
		Young People's society,	297.82

Baptist Church — Massachusetts. 1902 — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
<i>Benevolence.</i>	\$27,647.38	<i>Benevolence — Con.</i>	
Local charities,	428.57	Publication society,	\$10.25
Mass. Baptist convention,	36.50	Home missionary society,	21.35
Aged ministers,	2.00	Woman's home mission society,	3.25
Charitable society,	3.50	Missionary union,	5.50
S. S. benevolence,	78.10	Woman's foreign mission society,	2.25
Young People's society,	57.17	Other objects,	87.00
Educational society,	2.50		
Newton Theological Inst.,	4.50		

Among other independent churches, not reported in the Baptist Year Book, are the following:

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Location	Members (Estimated)	Value of Church Property	Indebtedness
Morning Star,	Boston,	600	Rented	-
Calvary,	Boston,	400	\$23,800	-
Mount Olive,	Cambridge,	525	\$30,000	\$8,500
Lake St. Chapel,	Lawrence,	15	Rented	-
Zion,	Lynn,	42	\$5,000	-
Centre St.,	Malden,	80	\$3,800	\$2,400
Second,	Winchester,	56	Rented	-

There are four Congregational Societies as follows:

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Location	Members (Estimated)	Value of Church Property	Indebtedness
St. Mark's,	Boston,	65	Rented (hall)	-
Zion,	Haverhill,	32	Rented (hall)	-
Second,	Pittsfield,	28	\$2,500	-
St. John's,	Springfield,	125	*\$7,200	-

* \$2,200 for parsonage.

St. Augustine's Church, Boston, has opened within the last four years two missions in the poorest sections of the South End, called St. Martin's House and St. Martin's Mission, for religious and educational work. They have several classes in industrial work, such as basket making, rug making, physical culture, sloyd work, etc. These classes meet evenings during the week and have been well attended, showing that the colored people are interested in the work. Certain evenings during the winter are set aside for socials, lectures, and concerts. The classes are open to colored men, women, and children, and are free of expense to them.

St. Augustine's Children's Farm was established July 10, 1900, at Foxborough, on the old Hartzell estate and covers about 130 acres of land. It was founded as a home for poor and neglected colored girls, also as a home for convalescents. The children are sent to the public school and receive training in housework at the farm. At the age of 14 or 15 years, they are given employment in different families and receive wages from \$1 to \$3 per week according to their ability. The house will accommodate 12 in winter and 40 in summer, and is supported entirely by contributions.

The following information has been supplied in regard to social and beneficiary organizations:

Odd Fellows. The first lodge was organized in the State in 1846 and called the Bay State. There are now 19 lodges with a total membership of 720. It is both a social and beneficial order with a sick and death benefit. Each lodge determines its own sick and death benefit, according to size and wealth.

Household of Ruth. An auxiliary order of the Odd Fellows for the wives of the members; organized about 1867. There are 12 lodges in Massachusetts with 650 members. The dues are 25 cents a month and death benefit of \$50. Sick benefit of \$4 a week for the first six weeks and \$3 a week for the next six weeks.

Female Benevolent Firm. This society was founded in 1850, and is a beneficial organization, composed of 28 members. Benefits derived are, in case of sickness, \$3 a week for five weeks and after that \$2 a week for five weeks more; death benefit \$25. Admission fee is \$8; dues, 25 cents a month. Persons are eligible between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

United Daughters of Zion. This society was organized Nov. 6, 1845, and is the oldest organization of its kind among the colored people in Massachusetts. Its object is to encourage friendship, promote thrift, and provide for its members in case of sickness and death. Has about 35 members. Any person is eligible between the ages of 18 and 50 years. The sick benefits are \$3 a week for five weeks and \$1.50 a week for five weeks thereafter. If, at the expiration of that time, the member is still in straitened circumstances, a sum is voted by the members. Death benefit is \$25; dues are 25 cents a month.

Independent Order of St. Luke. First lodge in Massachusetts organized in 1900; purely a benevolent and social order. Three lodges in this State with 260 members. Dues are 25 cents a month. Sick benefits of \$4 a week for six weeks, \$3 for the next six weeks; death benefit of \$50.

National Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity. This is a beneficial and social order. The first lodge started May, 1863, and there are now 960 members. Both a death and sick benefit, death benefit of \$100, sick benefit of \$5 for six consecutive weeks. Dues are 25 cents a month.

Masons. The first lodge of colored Masons established in this country received its charter in Boston, started with 15 members, Sept. 1784, and was called the African Lodge. There are now 13 lodges in Massachusetts with a membership of 571. The Masons are mainly a social order, and the benefits are determined by the different lodges.

The Woman's Era Club. Founded in Boston in 1892 by Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin who held the office of president for 10 consecutive years. Mrs. Nellie Gray was the first recording secretary and Mrs. F. Y. Ridley the first corresponding secretary. The object of the club is stated in its constitution — Its object shall be the furtherance of the interests of the race generally and our women particularly; not only through the collecting of facts which shall show our true position to the world by endeavoring to create sentiment against the proscription under which we suffer, and by co-operating to aid in our general advancement, but also to awaken in our women an active interest in the events of the day, and giving to them through such an organization an opportunity of hearing and participating in the discussion of current topics. — The club meets twice a month, the first meeting is given up to business, the second meeting is literary and social. Lecturers on the vital questions of the day speak for the members at their meetings. Joined Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1894 and the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1900. The club has 60 members, many of whom are actively engaged in philanthropic and educational work aside from their club life. At the election in June, 1903, Mrs.

H. C. Smith was elected president, Mrs. J. St. Pierre Ruffin, honorary president, Mrs. M. C. Simpson, recording secretary, Mrs. K. T. Moore, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. E. M. Cotten, treasurer.

The Ruth Circle of Kings Daughters and Sons. Founded in 1893 by Mrs. Lydia Gales of Philadelphia and Mrs. A. Batchelor. Its object is to develop spiritual life, and to stimulate christian activities. It has over one hundred members, Mrs. Charlotte E. France being the present president.

The Lend a Hand Circle of Kings Daughters and Sons. Organized in 1889 by Mrs. H. C. Smith and has for its object especially the helping of the deserving poor. It has 25 members, Mrs. H. C. Smith being president since its inception, Mrs. G. G. Hawkins secretary, and Mrs. J. O. Henson treasurer.

The Dandelion Club of Boston. Organized in 1898. It is an auxiliary to the Lend a Hand Circle and is composed of 12 girls most of whom are pupils or graduates of the high and normal schools of Boston. Miss Clara A. Smith is the president, Miss Maude Prevoa secretary, and Miss Mattie Wigfall treasurer.

St. Monica's Home. Established in 1888, on Phillips Street. Its starting point was the mission work amongst the colored people in the West End. Beginning with six beds, on Phillips Street, it remained there for three years, when it was moved to one of the oldest houses in Boston, at 45 Joy Street. The house has 13 rooms, including the living room of the Sisters, and has four wards, containing 11 beds. Only cases which will not be admitted to other hospitals are taken here. Women and children only are admitted. Supported entirely by donations and public subscriptions.

The Young Men's Educational Aid Association. Organized in 1897, and reorganized and chartered in 1902. The purpose of the association is for the mutual benefit of all, educationally, industrially, and morally. The old and sick who are in need are helped; worthy students who are struggling for an education are assisted; and southern school work is aided. Along these lines the association endeavors to be useful. Afternoon meetings of a religious and literary nature

are held every Sunday for the moral and intellectual elevation of the masses. Membership 40; a board of trustees of nine members; also several honorary members.

Church Expansion Settlement Movement. This movement has been exploited principally in the press. Its expressed object was an attempt to solve the negro problem in the South by furnishing employment in the North for those who could be induced to emigrate. It was stated that 450 had been furnished with work between March and July of 1903, but no authentic information regarding it could be obtained.

Life Insurance. In answer to the inquiry "Is it true that negroes are not as a rule insured by insurance companies, under endowment or ordinary life policies, and that whenever they are insured it is only under most stringent conditions," the result of an investigation shows that there is no determined discrimination of this kind and no reason why a colored man of good habits and family history should not be insured as well as those of any other race or nationality. Generally speaking, however, insurance companies do not seek their patronage, since their lack of knowledge concerning their family histories and the liability of the race to pulmonary trouble makes them undesirable risks. Nevertheless, there are many negroes that have been insured by the regular companies.

Trades Unions. There appears to be no discrimination shown by the trades unions in regard to membership of the negro. Many constitutions expressly forbid any distinction as to race, color, or creed. Application was made to trades unions in the States as to their attitude, and the generally expressed opinion was that no discrimination was made.

Trained Nurses. In the field of trained nursing there are not many negroes, either male or female. There are none in the City Hospital, and none connected with the Nurses Club. Several applications to the latter have been received, but after examination were rejected. At the New England Hospital for Women and Children it was stated that they have only had on their list for the last five or six years for education and service about 16 applicants; have none now. At the Nurse's Registration and Directory the statement was made that several applications had been made, but have now only

two on their books who are well trained. At the other hospitals in the city the general report was "Have had no colored nurses and no applications."

Defective Social and Physical Conditions.

The latest available statistics covering the defective classes are those for the Census of 1895, the figures for the 1900 Census not being published at the present writing. During the month of September, 1903, however, an investigation of the institutions of the State was made, and the number of male and female negro inmates was found to have been as follows :

Negro Occupants of Institutions, September, 1903.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Boston Almshouse, Long Island,	3	7	10
Boston Insane Hospital,	1	5	6
Brockton City Farm,	1	-	1
Cambridge Almshouse,	1	1	2
City Almshouse, Lawrence,	1	-	1
City Farm, Haverhill,	1	-	1
Danvers Insane Hospital,	4	3	7
Fall River Almshouse,	-	1	1
Friend Society, Salem,	1	1	2
Home for Aged Colored Women, Boston,	-	18	18
Home for Friendless Women and Children, Springfield,	3	1	4
Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinville,	-	2	2
House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield,	1	-	1
House of Reformation, Boston,	6	-	6
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough,	16	-	16
Lynn Almshouse,	1	-	1
Mass. Home for Intemperate Women, Boston,	-	1	1
Mass. Hospital for Epileptics, Monson,	5	4	9
Mass. Infant Asylum, Boston,	3	6	9
Medfield Insane Asylum,	11	11	22
Middlesex County Truant School, No. Chelmsford,	4	-	4
New Bedford Almshouse,	2	2	4
New Bedford Home for the Aged,	-	2	2
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston,	-	3	3
Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth County Truant School, Walpole,	1	-	1
Northampton Insane Asylum,	3	3	6
Parental School, Boston,	5	-	5
Peabody Home for Crippled Children,	1	-	1
Pittsfield Almshouse,	1	-	1
Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys, Salem,	1	-	1
Poor Farm, Charlestown,	-	1	1
Salem Almshouse,	1	1	2
School for Feeble-Minded (Baldwinville),	5	-	5
School for Feeble-Minded (Waltham),	*8	6	14
Springfield City Almshouse,	-	1	1
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	18	19	37
State Farm, Bridgewater (insane),	21	-	21
State Farm, Bridgewater (paupers),	2	-	2
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster,	-	15	15
Taunton Almshouse,	1	-	1
Taunton Insane Hospital,	12	5	17
Westborough Insane Asylum,	6	5	11
Worcester County Truant School, Oakdale,	2	-	2
Worcester Insane Asylum,	6	6	12
Worcester Insane Hospital,	8	5	13
Boys placed out from the Lyman School,	28	-	28
Dependent and neglected children boarded out,	31	24	55
Minor wards boarded out,	118	128	246
Paupers boarded out,	2	-	2
TOTALS,	346	287	633

* Includes 3 having a white mother.

Separating the 633 persons into different defective classes and by conjugal condition, age periods, and place of birth, we present the following table:

Conjugal Condition, Ages, and Place of Birth of Defective Classes.

CLASSIFICATION.	Paupers	Homeless Minors	Epileptic	Feeble- Minded	Insane	Totals
BOTH SEXES,	80	408	9	20	116	633
Males,	32	222	5	14	73	346
Females,	48	186	4	6	43	287
Conjugal condition:						
Males,	32	222	5	14	73	346
Single,	13	222	4	14	54	307
Married,	9	-	1	-	16	26
Widowed,	10	-	-	-	3	13
Females,	48	186	4	6	43	287
Single,	18	186	3	6	15	228
Married,	5	-	1	-	18	24
Widowed,	25	-	-	-	10	35
Ages:						
Males,	32	222	5	14	73	346
Under 20 years,	-	218	2	9	1	230
20 to 49 years,	11	4	2	5	50	72
50 years and over,	21	-	1	-	22	44
Females,	48	186	4	6	43	287
Under 20 years,	-	186	1	4	2	193
20 to 49 years,	16	-	3	2	26	47
50 years and over,	32	-	-	-	15	47
Place of birth:						
Males,	32	222	5	14	73	346
Massachusetts,	7	161	4	8	25	205
Southern States,	15	20	-	2	27	64
Other United States,	6	35	1	4	14	60
Foreign countries,	4	6	-	-	7	17
Females,	48	186	4	6	43	287
Massachusetts,	16	141	3	3	12	175
Southern States,	16	18	-	1	18	53
Other United States,	10	19	1	2	4	36
Foreign countries,	6	8	-	-	9	23

Of the 346 males shown in the above table, 307 were single, 26 married, and 13 widowed; 230 were under 20 years of age, 72, 20 to 49 years, and 44 were 50 years or over. There were 205 born in Massachusetts, 64 in the Southern States, 60 in other United States, and 17 in foreign countries. Of the 287 females, 228 were single, 24 married, and 35 widowed. As to ages, 193 were under 20 years of age, 47, 20 to 49 years, and 47 were 50 years and over. Considering the place of birth, 175 were born in Massachusetts, 53 in the Southern States, 36 in other states of the Union, and 23 in foreign countries.

Of the 346 males, 32 were paupers, 222 homeless minors, five were epileptics, 14 feeble-minded, and 73 were insane. Of the 287 females, 48 were paupers, 186 homeless minors, four were epileptics, six feeble-minded, and 43 were insane.

In this connection we reproduce from previous Censuses figures for negro paupers and homeless minors as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	1870	1880	1890
Paupers, Homeless minors, : : : : : : : :	73 —	78 59	78 71

The above figures represent the number of paupers and homeless minors found in institutions in the years 1870, 1880, and 1890. Those shown in the table which follows for 1895 include not only inmates of institutions but those found boarding in private families, and are given by age periods for both negro and white:

Paupers and Homeless Minors: 1895.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	PAUPERS		HOMELESS MINORS	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 1 year,	87	5,542	103	3,166
1 to 4 years,	-	-	4	40
5 to 9 years,	-	-	13	341
10 to 14 years,	-	-	27	929
15 to 19 years,	-	-	42	1,312
20 to 21 years,	-	-	15	519
21 to 29 years,	21	621	2	17
30 to 39 years,	15	1,009	-	-
40 to 49 years,	17	1,049	-	-
50 to 59 years,	8	934	-	-
60 to 79 years,	23	1,589	-	-
80 years and over,	3	324	-	-
Age unknown,	-	16	-	8
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 1 year,	79	5,343	61	2,034
1 to 4 years,	-	-	2	52
5 to 9 years,	-	-	8	280
10 to 14 years,	-	-	19	694
15 to 19 years,	-	-	18	355
20 to 21 years,	-	-	3	34
21 to 29 years,	12	532	-	-
30 to 39 years,	17	837	-	-
40 to 49 years,	17	1,037	-	-
50 to 59 years,	7	971	-	-
60 to 79 years,	18	1,593	-	-
80 years and over,	6	349	-	-
Age unknown,	2	24	3	8
<i>Both Sexes.</i>				
Under 1 year,	166	10,885	164	5,260
1 to 4 years,	-	-	6	92
5 to 9 years,	-	-	21	621
10 to 14 years,	-	-	35	1,600
15 to 19 years,	-	-	61	2,006
20 to 21 years,	-	-	33	874
21 to 29 years,	33	1,153	5	51
30 to 39 years,	32	1,846	-	-
40 to 49 years,	34	2,086	-	-
50 to 59 years,	15	1,905	-	-
60 to 79 years,	41	3,182	-	-
80 years and over,	9	673	-	-
Age unknown,	2	40	3	16

"Paupers" include those persons 21 years of age and over wholly or mainly supported by public charity, and "homeless minors" include all persons under 21 years of age wholly or mainly supported by public charity. Both classes of persons were found in private families as well as in institutions. The number of paupers in 1895 was 11,054, of whom 166, or 1.50 per cent, were negroes. There were in the same year 5,424 homeless minors, of whom 164, or 3.02 per cent, were negroes.

In the following table we present the figures showing the number of negroes in the defective classes from 1850 to 1890:

Number of Physically Defective: 1850-1890.

CLASSIFICATION.	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Deaf,	2	-	-	-	29
Deaf and dumb,	2	5	5	9	13
Blind,	6	6	17	33	28
Feeble-minded,	5	9	7	12	32
Insane,	19	20	20	41	56

The above table shows the number of defective negro persons found in the years mentioned. Below we show for the year 1895 those found physically defective in that year.

Defective Physical Conditions of Negroes: 1895.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	Acute Diseases	Chronic Diseases	Maimed	Lame	Bed-ridden	Paralytic	Epileptic
<i>Males.</i>	15	99	21	52	2	11	12
Under 1 year,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years,	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
5 to 9 years,	1	3	-	4	1	-	-
10 to 14 years,	-	3	-	3	-	1	4
15 to 19 years,	-	3	1	1	-	1	1
20 to 29 years,	5	9	4	6	1	-	6
30 to 39 years,	2	10	7	2	-	1	-
40 to 49 years,	2	12	2	8	-	1	-
50 to 59 years,	4	24	3	13	-	3	1
60 to 79 years,	1	26	4	14	-	4	-
80 years and over,	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Females.</i>	23	73	6	35	2	12	6
Under 1 year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 to 9 years,	-	1	1	2	-	1	2
10 to 14 years,	2	3	1	5	-	2	-
15 to 19 years,	2	4	-	1	1	-	2
20 to 29 years,	4	9	1	3	-	1	-
30 to 39 years,	4	14	1	6	-	2	1
40 to 49 years,	4	12	-	2	-	1	-
50 to 59 years,	3	14	-	5	-	1	-
60 to 79 years,	3	16	2	8	1	2	1
80 years and over,	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Defective Physical Conditions of Negroes: 1895 — Continued.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	Acute Diseases	Chronic Diseases	Maimed	Lame	Bed-ridden	Paralytic	Epileptic
<i>Both Sexes.</i>	38	172	27	87	4	23	18
Under 1 year,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years,	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
5 to 9 years,	1	4	1	6	1	1	2
10 to 14 years,	2	6	1	2	1	3	4
15 to 19 years,	2	7	1	9	1	1	3
20 to 29 years,	9	18	5	9	1	1	7
30 to 39 years,	6	24	8	8	-	3	-
40 to 49 years,	6	24	2	10	-	2	-
50 to 59 years,	7	38	3	18	-	4	1
60 to 79 years,	4	42	6	22	1	6	1
80 years and over,	1	5	-	2	-	1	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Defective Physical Conditions of Negroes: 1895 — Concluded.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	Insane	Idiotic	Deaf	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Other Defective Physical Conditions
<i>Males.</i>	45	8	11	5	32	7
Under 1 year,	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 to 4 years,	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 to 9 years,	-	-	-	1	1	1
10 to 14 years,	-	-	-	-	2	-
15 to 19 years,	-	2	1	-	1	-
20 to 29 years,	13	6	1	1	3	1
30 to 39 years,	6	-	1	3	2	-
40 to 49 years,	13	-	2	-	7	2
50 to 59 years,	4	-	2	-	8	-
60 to 79 years,	9	-	3	-	6	1
80 years and over,	-	-	1	-	2	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Females.</i>	43	13	10	4	24	3
Under 1 year,	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years,	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 to 9 years,	-	4	-	-	1	-
10 to 14 years,	-	-	-	2	-	-
15 to 19 years,	-	3	1	-	-	-
20 to 29 years,	6	2	1	-	2	1
30 to 39 years,	12	1	1	-	2	-
40 to 49 years,	12	2	3	1	1	1
50 to 59 years,	5	-	2	1	3	1
60 to 79 years,	6	1	1	-	11	-
80 years and over,	2	-	-	-	3	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Both Sexes.</i>	88	21	21	9	56	10
Under 1 year,	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 to 4 years,	-	-	1	-	-	1
5 to 9 years,	-	4	-	1	2	1
10 to 14 years,	-	-	-	2	2	-
15 to 19 years,	-	5	2	-	1	-
20 to 29 years,	19	8	2	1	5	2
30 to 39 years,	18	1	2	3	4	3
40 to 49 years,	25	2	5	1	8	3
50 to 59 years,	9	-	4	1	11	1
60 to 79 years,	15	1	4	-	17	1
80 years and over,	2	-	1	-	5	-
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	1	-

All persons are presented who were found in institutions and in private families suffering from acute diseases without

regard to whether any or all of them were also lame, paralytic, blind, or otherwise afflicted; or whether they were defective *socially* (that is, prisoners, convicts, or homeless minors) as well as physically. A person with more than one defective physical condition is considered in more than one column, and duplications necessarily occur for all persons who were returned as having more than a single defect. Owing to these duplications, the columns must be considered by themselves. While the aggregate of each represents correctly the number of persons afflicted with the particular defect to which the column relates, the whole number of persons physically defective in the State is, of course, materially less than the aggregate of the columns combined.

Under the designation "lame" are included all persons who are crippled by natural deformities, by disease, or by accident, but who have not lost a limb or an organ, the persons thus excepted being included under the designation of "maimed."

As indicating causes of poverty among certain races, we present a table of percentages based upon a tabulation of 7,225 specific cases reported to the Associated Charities of Boston and other cities.*

The table is in three sections, the lines numbered one, two, and three totalizing to one hundred, and the subdivisions thereunder adding to the percentage line of each section. The first section indicates poverty caused by misconduct and has details of five causes which resulted in the poverty of the persons considered; the second indicates misfortune, with three main causes, each being subdivided into direct causes which could be classified under each head; and third, miscellaneous, or causes which were of a nature not readily classifiable under either misconduct or misfortune.

* Warner's American Charities, pp. 47, 48.

Causes of Poverty.

CLASSIFICATION.	PERCENTAGES						
	Ameri-can	Negro	German	Irish	English	All Other	Totals
1. Indicating misconduct, . . .	27.35	13.76	16.67	30.43	28.01	18.64	25.11
Drink,	15.16	6.24	7.75	23.62	16.93	8.27	15.28
Immorality,	0.63	0.92	0.12	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.44
Shiftlessness and ineffi-cency,	9.19	5.69	7.39	5.78	7.12	7.52	7.52
Crime and dishonesty,	0.74	0.73	0.47	0.38	1.11	1.05	0.68
Roving disposition,	1.63	0.18	0.94	0.38	2.53	1.50	1.19
2. Indicating misfortune,	69.58	83.31	78.64	67.55	69.46	79.11	72.03
A. Lack of normal support,	<i>6.04</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>6.32</i>
Imprisonment of bread-winner, .	0.67	0.37	0.12	1.20	1.27	0.60	0.76
Orphans and abandoned children, .	0.37	0.37	-	0.38	0.63	0.30	0.35
Neglected by relatives, .	0.89	1.28	0.82	0.38	1.27	1.96	0.91
No male support, .	4.11	2.94	4.23	5.08	3.16	5.26	4.30
B. Matters of employment, .	<i>33.40</i>	<i>27.15</i>	<i>38.73</i>	<i>26.74</i>	<i>30.85</i>	<i>34.59</i>	<i>31.60</i>
Lack of employment, .	<i>24.57</i>	<i>17.43</i>	<i>28.40</i>	<i>18.88</i>	<i>24.68</i>	<i>25.87</i>	<i>23.17</i>
Insufficient employ-ment, .	6.64	8.62	7.51	6.38	4.75	5.11	6.52
Poorly paid employ-ment, .	2.08	0.92	2.58	0.82	1.42	3.61	1.81
Unhealthy and danger-ous employment, .	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.06	-	-	0.10
C. Matters of personal incapacity, .	<i>30.14</i>	<i>51.20</i>	<i>34.74</i>	<i>34.37</i>	<i>32.28</i>	<i>36.40</i>	<i>34.11</i>
Ignorance of English, .	-	-	0.47	0.06	-	3.76	0.42
Accident, .	2.67	1.47	3.52	3.11	2.69	3.46	2.86
Sickness or death in family, .	20.31	39.63	22.65	19.80	22.94	21.66	22.27
Physical defects, .	3.41	5.51	4.70	3.49	1.74	4.51	3.70
Insanity, .	0.93	-	0.70	0.93	1.27	0.90	0.86
Old age, .	2.82	4.59	2.70	6.98	3.64	2.11	4.00
3. Miscellaneous,	3.07	2.93	4.69	2.02	2.53	2.25	2.86
Large family,	0.52	0.55	1.17	0.87	0.79	0.75	0.73
Nature of abode,	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.47	0.15	0.12
Other, or unknown,	2.48	2.20	3.40	1.09	1.27	1.35	2.01

Confining our analysis to the column devoted to negroes, we find that, all causes considered, 13.76 per cent of the poverty was due to misconduct, 83.31 per cent to misfortune in some guise, and 2.93 per cent to unclassified causes. Of those indicating misconduct, nearly one-half were caused by drink. Of those indicating misfortune, about six-tenths were the result of matters of personal incapacity, and of these the greatest cause was ascribed to sickness or death in the family.

Crime.

As in the case of defective conditions, there are no later figures published than those contained in the Decennial Census of 1895. The following table, drawn from previous Censuses, shows the number of prisoners for 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Prisoners: 1870-1890.

COLOR AND RACE.	1870	1880	1890
White,	2,387	3,473	5,057
Colored,	*139	103	170
Negroes,	-	102	161
Chinese,	-	-	1
Indians,	-	1	8

* Includes all colors except white; races not given prior to 1870.

The next table shows for 1895 the number of prisoners and convicts. By "prisoners" are meant those persons who are awaiting trial for an alleged offence; held as witnesses; serving time in lieu of fines, etc. By "convicts" are meant those persons who have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for a specified term, or to suffer the death penalty. For purposes of comparison, the figures for both white and negro are given.

Prisoners and Convicts: 1895.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	PRISONERS		CONVICTS	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
<i>Males.</i>				
10 to 14 years,	27	1,173	180	5,018
15 to 19 years,	-	2	-	16
20 to 29 years,	5	70	39	544
30 to 39 years,	10	400	73	1,924
40 to 49 years,	10	369	41	1,288
50 to 59 years,	2	207	22	754
60 to 79 years,	-	98	5	364
80 years and over,	-	27	-	126
Age unknown,	-	-	-	1
<i>Females.</i>				
15 to 19 years,	4	174	23	820
20 to 29 years,	1	1	3	60
30 to 39 years,	2	49	9	303
40 to 49 years,	1	69	8	238
50 to 59 years,	-	27	3	136
60 to 79 years,	-	22	-	55
80 years and over,	-	6	-	27
Both Sexes.	31	1,347	203	5,838
10 to 14 years,	-	2	-	16
15 to 19 years,	6	71	42	604
20 to 29 years,	12	449	82	2,227
30 to 39 years,	11	438	49	1,526
40 to 49 years,	2	234	25	890
50 to 59 years,	-	120	5	419
60 to 79 years,	-	33	-	158
80 years and over,	-	-	-	2
Age unknown,	-	-	-	1

The total number of prisoners in 1895 was 1,378, of whom 31, or 2.25 per cent, were negroes, and of convicts, 6,041, of whom 203, or 3.36 per cent, were negroes.

In the following table we show the number of negroes, by sex, *committed** during the three years ending September 30, 1900, 1901, and 1902. The first section of the table shows negroes born in Massachusetts, the proper method of reading it being as follows: In 1900, there were 197 males committed, of whom 130 were single and 67 married. Of the single negroes, 31 were under 20 years of age, 92 were 20 but under 50 years, and seven were 50 years of age or over. Of the married, 63 were 20 but under 50 years of age, and four were 50 years or over. Of the single persons, 20 were committed for crimes against the person, 45 for crimes against property, and 65 for crimes against public order, etc. The largest number of commitments in each case was for those 20 but under 50 years of age. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.

COMMITMENTS OF NEGROES: 1900-1902.

Born in Massachusetts.

SEX, YEARS, AND OFFENSES.	SINGLE			MARRIED			AGGREGATES	
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
MALES.								
1900.	31	92	7	-	63	4	130	67
Against the person, . . .	3	17	-	-	11	1	20	12
Against property, . . .	21	24	-	-	19	-	45	19
Against public order, etc.,	7	51	7	-	33	3	65	36
1901.	35	100	1	2	69	7	136	78
Against the person, . . .	6	15	-	-	12	1	21	13
Against property, . . .	19	33	-	1	16	-	52	17
Against public order, etc.,	10	52	1	1	41	6	63	48
1902.	28	81	9	-	70	9	118	79
Against the person, . . .	1	12	-	-	18	2	13	20
Against property, . . .	20	26	-	-	15	-	46	15
Against public order, etc.,	7	43	9	-	37	7	59	44
FEMALES.								
1900.	15	20	-	4	27	2	35	33
Against the person, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Against property, . . .	3	6	-	4	9	-	9	13
Against public order, etc.,	12	12	-	-	18	2	24	20
1901.	3	13	3	-	19	1	19	20
Against the person, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Against property, . . .	-	4	-	-	3	-	4	3
Against public order, etc.,	3	8	3	-	16	1	14	17
1902.	9	17	-	-	24	2	26	26
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against property, . . .	4	1	-	-	3	-	5	3
Against public order, etc.,	5	16	-	-	20	2	21	22

* The word *committed* does not mean *sentenced*; the table is intended to show how many times commitments were made and does not necessarily mean either prisoners or convicts, as explained on page 293 for 1895.

Born in Other New England States.

SEX, YEARS, AND OFFENSES.	SINGLE			MARRIED			AGGREGATES	
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 30 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 30 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
MALES.								
1900.	3	19	-	-	17	1	22	18
Against the person, . . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	4
Against property, . . .	2	8	-	-	7	-	10	7
Against public order, etc., .	-	11	-	-	6	1	11	7
1901.	3	28	2	-	21	1	33	22
Against the person, . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2
Against property, . . .	2	15	-	-	11	-	17	11
Against public order, etc., .	1	12	2	-	8	1	15	9
1902.	3	6	4	-	15	1	13	16
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against property, . . .	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	3
Against public order, etc., .	3	4	4	-	10	1	11	11
FEMALES.								
1900.	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	9
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Against public order, etc., .	-	1	-	-	6	-	1	6
1901.	1	5	-	-	5	-	6	5
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against property, . . .	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	3
Against public order, etc., .	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
1902.	1	3	1	-	3	-	5	3
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against public order, etc., .	1	3	1	-	3	-	5	3

Born in Middle and Western States.

SEX, YEARS, AND OFFENSES.	SINGLE			MARRIED			AGGREGATES	
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 30 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 30 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
MALES.								
1900.	9	36	2	1	28	3	47	32
Against the person, . . .	2	10	1	-	4	1	13	5
Against property, . . .	3	13	-	1	5	-	16	6
Against public order, etc., .	4	13	1	-	19	2	18	21
1901.	3	50	2	-	26	4	55	30
Against the person, . . .	-	7	-	-	6	-	7	6
Against property, . . .	1	14	-	-	6	-	15	6
Against public order, etc., .	2	29	2	-	14	4	33	18
1902.	5	38	2	3	35	10	45	48
Against the person, . . .	1	6	1	-	9	-	8	9
Against property, . . .	2	8	-	3	12	-	10	15
Against public order, etc., .	2	24	1	-	14	10	27	24
FEMALES.								
1900.	-	8	-	-	16	-	8	16
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against property, . . .	-	1	-	-	6	-	1	6
Against public order, etc., .	-	7	-	-	8	-	7	8
1901.	2	12	-	-	9	-	14	9
Against the person, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Against property, . . .	1	4	-	-	4	-	5	4
Against public order, etc., .	-	7	-	-	5	-	7	5
1902.	2	7	-	-	8	-	9	8
Against the person, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1
Against property, . . .	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
Against public order, etc., .	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	7

Born in Southern States.

SEX, YEARS, AND OFFENSES.	SINGLE			MARRIED			AGGREGATES	
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
MALES.								
1900.	40	164	15	2	134	17	219	153
Against the person, . . .	5	40	2	-	37	2	47	39
Against property, . . .	20	44	-	1	27	2	64	30
Against public order, etc., .	15	80	13	1	70	13	108	84
1901.	16	157	7	1	112	13	180	126
Against the person, . . .	3	38	-	-	34	4	41	38
Against property, . . .	8	48	-	-	25	1	56	26
Against public order, etc., .	5	71	7	1	53	8	83	62
1902.	20	195	11	1	124	10	226	135
Against the person, . . .	6	50	-	-	40	2	56	42
Against property, . . .	10	42	-	-	31	-	52	31
Against public order, etc., .	4	103	11	1	53	8	118	62
FEMALES.								
1900.	5	48	1	1	52	2	54	55
Against the person, . . .	1	3	1	-	7	-	5	7
Against property, . . .	2	18	-	1	10	-	20	11
Against public order, etc., .	2	27	-	-	35	2	29	37
1901.	8	49	-	-	32	4	57	36
Against the person, . . .	3	4	-	-	5	2	7	7
Against property, . . .	2	16	-	-	7	-	18	7
Against public order, etc., .	3	29	-	-	20	2	32	22
1902.	4	27	-	-	31	-	31	31
Against the person, . . .	-	4	-	-	1	-	4	1
Against property, . . .	3	7	-	-	10	-	10	10
Against public order, etc., .	1	16	-	-	20	-	17	20

Born in Foreign Countries.

MALES.								
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
1900.								
Against the person, . . .	3	16	-	-	27	1	19	28
Against property, . . .	-	6	-	-	9	-	6	9
Against public order, etc., .	2	4	-	-	9	-	6	9
Against the person, . . .	1	6	-	-	9	1	7	10
1901.	3	8	-	1	20	1	11	22
Against the person, . . .	-	2	-	-	6	-	2	6
Against property, . . .	2	3	-	1	6	-	5	7
Against public order, etc., .	1	3	-	-	8	1	4	9
1902.	3	14	-	-	26	-	17	26
Against the person, . . .	-	7	-	-	9	-	7	9
Against property, . . .	2	1	-	-	7	-	3	7
Against public order, etc., .	1	6	-	-	10	-	7	10
FEMALES.								
1900.	-	3	-	-	4	-	3	4
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against property, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
Against public order, etc., .	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	2
1901.	1	3	-	-	8	1	4	9
Against the person, . . .	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	3
Against property, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Against public order, etc., .	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	3
1902.	1	5	-	-	4	-	6	4
Against the person, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Against public order, etc., .	-	5	-	-	4	-	5	4

RECAPITULATION.

SEX, YEARS, AND OFFENSES.	SINGLE			MARRIED			AGGREGATES	
	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Under 20 years of age	20 but under 50 years	50 years and over	Single	Married
MALES.								
1900.								
Against the person, . . .	86	327	24	3	269	26	437	298
Against property, . . .	11	73	3	-	65	4	87	69
Against public order, etc.,	48	93	-	2	67	2	141	71
	27	161	21	1	137	20	209	158
1901.								
Against the person, . . .	60	343	12	4	248	26	415	278
Against property, . . .	9	63	-	-	60	5	72	65
Against public order, etc.,	32	113	-	2	64	1	145	67
	19	167	12	2	124	20	198	146
1902.								
Against the person, . . .	59	334	26	4	270	30	419	304
Against property, . . .	8	75	1	-	78	4	84	82
Against public order, etc.,	34	79	-	3	68	-	113	71
	17	180	25	1	124	26	222	151
FEMALES.								
1900.								
Against the person, . . .	20	80	1	5	108	4	101	117
Against property, . . .	1	5	1	-	10	-	7	10
Against public order, etc.,	5	25	-	5	29	-	30	34
	14	50	-	-	69	4	64	73
1901.								
Against the person, . . .	15	82	3	-	73	6	100	79
Against property, . . .	4	7	-	-	9	3	11	12
Against public order, etc.,	4	26	-	-	20	-	30	20
	7	49	3	-	44	3	59	47
1902.								
Against the person, . . .	17	59	1	-	70	2	77	72
Against property, . . .	1	5	-	-	3	-	6	3
Against public order, etc.,	9	13	-	-	13	-	22	13
	7	41	1	-	54	2	49	56

In the three years considered, there were 2,697 commitments. Those of negroes born in Massachusetts numbered 767, or 28.44 per cent, and those born in Southern States numbered 1,303, or 48.31 per cent of the aggregate number of commitments.

In order to show whether environment or education has any appreciable effect on the negro born in this State as compared with the negro born in the South under different social conditions, the following table is presented showing negro persons committed for crimes of the same character during the year 1902:

Commitments for Specified Crimes: 1902.

CRIMES.	NEGROES BORN IN —		PERCENTAGES	
	Massachusetts	Southern States	Massachusetts	Southern States
Adultery,	3	13	1.21	3.07
Assault,	5	20	2.01	4.73
Assault and battery,	25	59	10.04	13.95
Breaking and entering,	12	19	4.82	4.49

Commitments for Specified Crimes: 1902 — Concluded.

CRIMES.	NEGORES BORN IN —		PERCENTAGES	
	Massachusetts	Southern States	Massachusetts	Southern States
Common night-walker,	6	10	2.41	2.36
Disorderly house, keeping	3	13	1.21	3.07
Disturbing the peace,	11	1	4.42	0.24
Drunkenness,	74	101	29.72	23.88
Fornication,	11	11	4.42	2.60
House of ill-fame, keeping	4	5	1.60	1.18
Idle and disorderly,	5	8	2.01	1.89
Indecent exposure,	2	4	0.80	0.95
Larceny,	56	77	22.49	18.20
Lewd cohabitation,	-	3	-	0.71
Lewdness,	7	1	2.81	0.24
Liquor law, violating	1	10	0.40	2.36
Lord's day, violating	2	6	0.80	1.42
Manslaughter,	1	4	0.40	0.95
Murder,	2	2	0.80	0.47
Rape,	-	2	-	0.47
Robbery,	1	13	0.40	3.07
Vagrancy and vagabondage,	7	15	2.81	3.55
Other crimes,	11	26	4.42	6.15
TOTALS,	249	423	100.00	100.00

In 11 out of 23 instances the percentages are higher for negroes born in the South than for those born in Massachusetts, although the difference in many cases is but fractional.

The following table exhibits the occupations of all the negroes committed during the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902 :

Occupations of Negroes Committed During the Three Years Ending September 30.

OCCUPATIONS.	1900	1901	1902	OCCUPATIONS.	1900	1901	1902
ALL COMMITMENTS.	953	872	872	ALL COMMITMENTS—Con.			
Males.	735	693	723	Males — Con.			
Actors,	2	8	3	Butlers,	4	6	-
Agents,	2	-	-	Carpenters,	3	2	4
Agents, real estate	-	1	-	Carpet layers,	-	1	1
Artists,	2	1	-	Carriage washers,	-	-	1
Athletes,	-	3	-	Carvers,	1	-	-
Axe makers,	1	-	-	Caterers,	-	-	3
Bakers,	-	1	1	Caikers,	1	-	-
Barbers,	29	23	26	Chimney sweeps,	-	1	-
Bartenders,	1	1	-	Cigar makers,	2	-	-
Beef cutters,	-	-	1	Clergymen,	-	-	1
Bell boys,	3	2	3	Clerks,	5	13	5
Blacksmiths,	3	1	2	Clerks, drug	1	-	-
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	1	-	Clock makers,	-	1	-
Boatmen,	-	-	1	Coachmen,	4	6	1
Bookbinders,	1	-	1	Coal heavers,	1	2	5
Bookkeepers and waiters,	-	1	-	Coal stagers,	-	-	1
Bootblacks,	18	9	10	Collectors,	2	-	1
Bottlers,	1	-	-	Concreters,	-	1	-
Box makers,	-	-	2	Cooks,	52	42	48
Brass finishers,	1	-	-	Cooks and waiters,	1	42	-
Bricklayers,	1	1	1	Coopers,	1	-	-
Brickmakers,	-	-	1	Curriers,	-	2	-
Bronzers,	-	1	-	Dancers,	1	-	1
Butchers,	-	5	9	Dentists,	-	-	1

Occupations of Negroes Committed During the Three Years Ending September 30—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	1900	1901	1902	OCCUPATIONS.	1900	1901	1902
ALL COMMITMENTS—Con.							
<i>Males—Con.</i>							
Drovers,	-	-	1	Polishers,	-	1	-
Domestic servants,	-	2	-	Porters,	24	17	10
Electricians,	-	2	-	Pressmen,	1	1	7
Electroplaters,	-	1	-	Printers,	1	4	-
Elevator boys,	4	1	1	Psychologists,	1	1	-
Elevator men,	-	3	-	Pugilists,	-	1	-
Engineers,	2	6	2	Quarrymen,	-	1	-
Engineers, railroad	1	-	-	Restaurant keepers,	1	1	-
Errand boys,	-	1	-	Roofers,	-	1	2
Ex-clergymen,	-	1	-	Rope makers,	-	1	1
Expressmen,	-	4	-	Sailors,	10	8	4
Farmers,	6	11	13	Salesmen,	-	-	1
Farm hands,	-	2	6	Scholars,	1	2	2
Firemen,	6	6	3	Servants,	-	1	-
Fishermen,	-	-	2	Shippers,	3	-	-
Florists,	1	-	-	Shipwrights,	-	-	1
Foremen,	2	1	-	Shoe cutters,	1	-	-
Furniture dealers,	1	-	-	Shoe makers,	4	2	8
Gardeners,	-	-	-	Shoe stitchers,	-	-	1
Gasfitters,	-	-	4	Singers,	2	3	2
Harness makers,	1	-	-	Slipper makers,	1	-	-
Hatters,	-	-	-	Steamboat hands,	1	-	-
Hostlers,	35	18	41	Steam drill operators,	-	-	1
Hostlers and sailors,	1	-	-	Steamfitters,	-	2	1
Hôtel keepers,	-	5	-	Stewards,	3	3	2
Housekeepers,	-	-	1	Stokers,	-	-	1
Ice dealers,	-	1	-	Stone cutters,	1	-	-
Iron workers,	-	-	1	Stone polishers,	1	-	-
Janitors,	27	13	10	Store keepers,	-	1	-
Jobbers,	-	-	1	Stove repairers,	1	-	-
Jockeys,	1	-	1	Students,	-	1	-
Junk dealers,	2	2	4	Tailors,	1	-	2
Kalsominers,	-	-	1	Tailors and barbers,	-	1	-
Kitchen helpers,	-	-	1	Tanners,	-	-	1
Laborers,	253	223	243	Teamsters,	32	55	46
Lasters,	2	1	2	Tin platers,	-	1	-
Letter carriers,	3	1	-	Tinsmiths,	-	3	-
Linemen,	1	-	-	Tool sharpeners,	1	-	-
Longshoremen,	-	-	2	Traders,	-	1	-
Machine operators,	-	-	1	Truckmen,	-	-	1
Machinists,	1	2	-	Upholsterers,	1	-	-
Managers,	-	-	1	Veterinaries, assistant	-	1	-
Managers of bowling alleys,	2	-	-	Waiters,	77	77	80
Manufacturers,	1	-	-	Waiters and engineers,	-	1	-
Marble workers,	1	-	-	Watchmen,	-	1	-
Masons,	3	7	1	Whitewashers,	4	4	1
Masons, stone	1	1	-	Wood finishers,	-	1	-
Masons' tenders,	-	-	1	Wood turners,	1	-	-
Meat cutters,	-	-	1	Not given,	32	35	23
Merchants,	-	-	1	<i>Females.</i>			
Messengers,	-	-	1	Actresses,	218	179	149
Messengers, express	-	-	2	Canvassers,	2	-	1
Mill hands,	-	-	1	Chambermaids,	1	1	-
Miners,	1	-	1	Cooks,	13	6	5
Molders,	-	1	-	Domestic servants,	88	73	58
Molders, iron	-	-	1	Dressmakers,	1	-	2
Musicians,	1	2	4	Housekeepers,	5	11	2
Newsboys,	-	-	1	Housewives,	25	14	12
Newscalders,	-	-	1	Housework,	36	34	36
Nickel platers,	1	-	-	Laundresses,	18	12	8
Nurses,	-	-	1	Lodging-house keepers,	-	1	-
Opticians,	1	1	1	Music teachers,	1	1	-
Painters,	9	6	4	Nurses,	2	1	-
Paper hangers,	-	-	2	Seamstresses,	-	2	1
Pattern cutters,	-	-	1	Singers,	1	-	-
Pavers,	1	-	-	Tailoresses,	-	-	1
Peddlers,	3	-	8	Waitresses,	6	2	4
Plasterers,	-	1	1	Washerwomen,	-	1	2
Plumbers,	1	-	-	Not given,	19	20	16
Plumbers' helpers,	-	-	1				

Of the males, the largest number appears in each year against the line laborers, and among the females against domestic servants.

In order to make comparison of the commitments of negroes and those of other races, with the population in 1900, we present the following table :

*Negroes and Others Committed During the Year Ending
September 30, 1900.*

CRIMES.	NEGROES		OTHERS		TOTALS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Against the Person.</i>						
Abandoning child,	-	1	-	2	-	3
Abuse of female child,	-	4	-	4	-	-
Assault,	128	14	1,270	46	1,398	60
Assault, felonious	3	-	85	3	88	3
Intimidation,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Libel,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Miming,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	2	1	9	1	11	2
Murder,	2	1	4	-	6	1
Rape,	6	-	13	-	19	-
Rape, aiding to commit	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery,	15	-	18	-	33	-
Threats,	-	-	36	-	36	-
TOTALS,	156	17	1,443	53	1,599	70
<i>Against Property.</i>						
Arson,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Breaking and entering,	55	1	307	-	362	1
Breaking glass,	2	1	67	6	69	7
Burglars' tools, having	-	-	1	-	1	-
Burglary,	1	-	1	-	2	-
Burning buildings,	2	-	11	-	13	-
Common thief,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Concealing bankrupt property from trustees,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Conspiracy to defraud,	-	-	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	29	-	29	-
Evading fare,	-	-	34	-	34	-
Exploding gunpowder to destroy mill,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Exposing poison to horse,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fraud,	-	-	34	2	34	2
Larceny,	141	61	2,025	77	2,166	132
Larceny of contents of letter,	1	-	-	-	1	-
Maliciously burning a manufactory,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malicious mischief,	-	1	65	7	65	8
Misapplication of moneys, funds, and credit,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods,	6	-	37	-	43	-
Removing baggage,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Selling or concealing mortgaged or leased property,	-	-	13	-	13	-
Setting fire in woods,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Stealing a ride,	-	-	3	-	3	-
Stolen goods, concealing and aiding	-	-	3	-	3	-
Trespass,	2	-	191	1	193	1
U. S. mail, stealing	1	-	3	-	4	-
U. S. mail, using to defraud	-	-	1	-	1	-
Unlawful taking,	1	-	42	-	43	-
TOTALS,	212	64	2,878	94	3,090	158
<i>Against Public Order, etc.</i>						
Abduction,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Abortion,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Adultery,	16	7	39	28	55	35
Affray,	-	-	3	-	3	-
Bathing, unlawfully	-	-	2	-	2	-

*Negroes and Others Committed During the Year Ending
September 30, 1909—Continued.*

CRIMES.	NEGROES		OTHERS		TOTALS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Against Public Order, etc.—Con.</i>						
Bonfire, making	-	-	2	-	2	-
Carrying weapons,	-	-	6	-	6	-
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating	9	-	85	1	94	1
Committing a nuisance,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Common beggar,	-	-	1	1	1	1
Common brawler,	-	-	3	7	3	7
Common night-walker,	-	27	5	96	5	123
Common nuisance,	2	-	15	4	17	4
Concealing death of child,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Contempt of court,	2	-	37	1	39	1
Counterfeiting,	-	-	3	-	3	-
Cruelty to animals,	-	-	26	-	26	-
Disorderly conduct,	-	-	14	1	14	1
Disorderly house, keeping	10	1	19	56	29	57
Disorderly in public conveyance,	-	-	10	-	10	-
Disturbing meeting,	-	-	7	-	7	-
Disturbing school,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Disturbing the peace,	3	-	460	88	463	88
Dog laws, violating	1	-	8	-	9	-
Drunkenness,	170	43	16,534	1,982	16,704	2,025
Escape and attempt,	-	-	24	-	24	-
Exhibition, unlawful	-	-	1	-	1	-
Express law, violating	-	-	1	-	1	-
False fire-alarm, giving	-	-	5	-	5	-
Fast driving,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fish laws, violating	1	-	5	-	6	-
Forgery and uttering,	6	-	35	2	41	2
Fornication,	12	13	41	86	53	99
Gaming, and present at,	12	2	37	2	49	4
Garbage laws, violating	-	-	9	1	9	1
Giving liquor to prisoner,	-	-	3	1	3	1
Health laws, violating	-	-	1	-	1	-
Highway, obstructing	-	-	2	-	2	-
House of ill-fame, keeping	15	16	5	17	20	33
Idle and disorderly,	12	16	122	89	134	105
Illegal measures, using	-	-	7	-	7	-
Illegal registration,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Illegal voting,	-	-	4	-	4	-
Immoral show, giving	-	-	2	-	2	-
Incest,	-	-	43	-	51	-
Indecent exposure,	8	-	4	-	4	-
Junk laws, violating	-	-	4	-	4	-
Lewd cohabitation,	3	2	14	17	17	19
Lewdness,	1	5	58	58	59	63
Liquor laws, violating	6	2	141	55	147	57
Loitering,	-	-	5	-	5	-
Loitering around railroad station,	-	-	5	-	5	-
Lord's Day, violating	-	-	4	-	4	-
Lottery, advertising, etc.,	-	-	5	-	10	-
Neglect of family,	-	-	190	1	197	1
Obscene language, using	2	-	4	-	6	-
Obscene literature,	-	-	4	-	4	-
Officer, assuming to be	-	-	3	-	3	-
Officer, obstructing	-	-	1	-	1	-
Opium laws, violating	-	-	1	-	1	-
Park laws, violating	-	-	3	-	3	-
Pawnbroker, unlicensed	-	-	1	-	1	-
Peddling, unlicensed	-	-	22	-	22	-
Perjury,	-	-	11	-	11	-
Physician, unregistered	-	-	1	-	1	-
Polygamy,	3	-	13	3	16	3
Profanity,	7	1	21	5	28	6
Railroad laws, violating	-	-	6	-	6	-
Railroad signal, tampering with	-	-	1	-	1	-
Refusing to aid officer,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Refusing to work,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rescue,	3	-	4	-	7	-
Riding bicycle on sidewalk,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Selling papers, unlicensed,	1	-	-	-	1	-
Setting fire, obstructing	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sidewalk, obstructing	-	-	11	-	11	-

*Negroes and Others Committed During the Year Ending
September 30, 1900 — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	NEGROES		OTHERS		TOTALS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Against Public Order, etc.—Con.</i>						
Sodomy,	1	-	1	-	2	-
Steamboat law, violating	-	-	1	-	1	-
Stoning train,	1	-	-	-	1	-
Street car, obstructing	-	-	2	-	2	-
Street, obstructing	-	-	2	-	2	-
Stubbornness,	2	1	42	7	44	8
Tainted fish, selling	-	-	1	-	1	-
Throwing missiles,	2	-	2	-	4	-
Tramps,	9	-	119	-	128	-
Unnatural act,	-	-	5	-	5	-
Vagabonds,	-	-	11	-	11	-
Vagrants,	24	-	763	70	787	70
Walking on railroad,	11	-	234	-	245	-
Witness, dissuading from appearing in court,	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS,	367	137	19,355	2,681	19,722	2,818

RECAPITULATION.

CRIMES.	NEGROES		OTHERS		TOTALS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person,	156	17	1,443	53	1,569	70
Against property,	212	64	2,878	94	3,090	168
Against public order, etc.,	367	137	19,355	2,681	19,722	2,818
TOTALS,	735	218	23,676	2,828	24,411	3,046

In the year 1900 there were 27,457 commitments. Of this number, 953 were of negroes and 26,504 other races. On the basis of population, therefore, 2.98 commitments were made for every one hundred negroes, and 0.96 commitments for every one hundred of the white and other population.

The next table shows the principal crimes with the commitments of negroes and those of other races expressed in numbers and percentages.

Principal Crimes: 1900.

CRIMES.	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	Negroes	Others	Negroes	Others
Against the person,	173	1,496	10.37	89.63
Assault,	142	1,316	9.74	90.26
Rape,	6	13	31.58	68.42
Robbery,	15	18	45.45	54.55
Other crimes,	10	149	6.29	93.71

Principal Crimes: 1900—Concluded.

CRIMES.	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	Negroes	Others	Negroes	Others
Against property,	276	2,972	8.50	91.50
Breaking and entering,	56	307	15.43	84.57
Larceny,	202	2,102	8.77	91.23
Other crimes,	18	563	3.10	96.90
Against public order, etc.,	504	22,036	2.24	97.76
Adultery,	23	67	25.56	74.44
Common night-walker,	27	101	21.09	78.91
Disorderly house, keeping	11	75	12.79	87.21
Drunkenness,	213	18,516	1.14	98.86
Fornication,	25	127	16.45	83.55
House of ill-fame, keeping	31	22	58.49	41.51
Idle and disorderly,	28	211	11.72	88.28
Indecent exposure,	8	43	15.69	84.31
Lewd cohabitation,	5	31	13.89	86.11
Lewdness,	6	116	4.92	95.08
Liquor laws, violating	8	196	3.92	96.08
Neglect of family,	7	191	3.54	96.46
Polygamy,	3	16	15.79	84.21
Profanity,	8	26	23.53	76.47
Tramps,	9	119	7.03	92.97
Vagrants,	24	833	2.80	97.20
Other crimes,	68	1,346	4.81	95.19
TOTAL CRIMES,	953	26,504	3.47	96.53

Of crimes against the person, 10.37 per cent were committed by negroes, and 89.63 per cent by others. Of crimes against property, 8.50 per cent were committed by negroes, and 91.50 per cent by others. Of crimes against public order, etc., 2.24 per cent were committed by negroes, and 97.76 per cent by others. The negro forms 1.14 per cent of the total population of the State, as shown on page 232, and on the basis of aggregate negro population the commitments for crime are shown to be nearly three in every one hundred.

Negro Conference at Tuskegee.

In the following pages we present, briefly, data relating to the persons attending the negro conference at Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 18, 1903. The number shown here is 503, although the aggregate attendance was in excess of that number, many arriving on horseback after the session had begun and leaving immediately at its close. The cold weather kept many of the poorer members away, it being their custom to attend the conference in their ox carts and to camp on the grounds, but the conditions were unfavorable.

The following statement of Dr. Booker T. Washington gives the reason for calling the annual conferences of negroes at the Tuskegee Institute :

Soon after the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was established it was impressed upon my mind that much good might be accomplished by some movement which would interest the older people and inspire them to work for their own elevation. I think I first came to think of this when I had occasion to notice repeatedly the unusual amount of common sense displayed by what is termed the ignorant colored man of the South. In my opinion the uneducated black man in the South, especially the one living in the country districts, has more natural sense than the uneducated ignorant class of almost any other race. This led me to the conclusion that any people, who could see so clearly into their own condition, and describe it so vividly as can the common farming class of colored people in the South, could be led to do a great deal towards their own elevation. This caused me to call the first session of what is now known as the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

At first I sent invitations to about seventy-five farmers, mechanics, school teachers, and ministers to come and spend a day at Tuskegee, talking over their condition and needs. I was very careful to tell all who were invited that I did not want them to come prepared with any address or cut-and-dried speech. I very often find that when the average man is asked to prepare an address, too much time is spent in giving attention to rhetoric and too little sense is put into the address; so I was very careful to impress upon all who were invited that we wanted no formal address, but wanted them to come and talk about their conditions and needs very much as they would do around their own firesides.

To my surprise there came to this first conference four hundred men and women of all grades and conditions. The bulk of the people were farmers and mechanics, with a scattering of teachers and ministers. The morning of the day was spent in telling in a plain and simple manner what the conditions were along industrial lines. We had each delegate, as far as he could, tell the number of men in his community who owned their farms, the number who rented land, the number who lived in one-room log cabins, and the number who mortgaged their crops. We also had them tell about the educational conditions in their communities. We gave attention to the moral and religious life of the community, and had them tell what kind of a minister they had.

From the very first we have been surprised at the frankness and directness of these reports. In the afternoon we heard from these same people what, in their opinion, would bring about remedies for the evils which they had described. It was very encouraging to see how clearly the people saw into their own condition, and how often they were able to suggest the needed remedies. It was found that in what is known as the "Black Belt" of the South at least four-fifths of the Negro people in many counties were living in one-room cabins, on rented land, were mortgaging their crops for food on which to live, and were paying a rate of interest on those mortgages which ranged from fifteen to forty per cent per annum. The schools, in most cases, extended but three months, and were taught, as a rule, in the churches, in broken down log cabins, or in a brush arbor.

Of the total number of persons attending the 1903 conference, the enumerators were unable to register more than one-third. This was due to the fact that persons came late and went away early, being there only long enough to hear the speeches and discussion. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Director of the Academic Department of the Tuskegee Institute, states that the members answered the inquiries propounded by the enumerators in a very frank manner, and from his knowledge of the conditions of the people he is of the opinion that these

answers approximate the truth very closely. He further states that he is unable to offer any data to show the effect of these conferences upon the various agricultural communities reached, "but there is no doubt whatever that they have disseminated information as to fertilizers, rotation of crops, improved machinery, etc., among thousands of farmers in the lower South."

The first table presented exhibits the number of persons attending the 1903 conference and registering with the enumerators, by sex and relation to head of family.

Sex and Relationship of Negroes Attending Tuskegee Conference, 1903.

SEX AND RELATIONSHIP.	Number of Persons	SEX AND RELATIONSHIP.	Number of Persons
<i>Males.</i>	353	<i>Females—Con.</i>	
Heads of families,	297	Mothers,	2
Sons,	45	Sisters,	5
Brothers,	3	Daughters,	45
Grandsons,	2	(adopted),	1
Not given,	6	(step),	1
<i>Females.</i>	150	(grand),	1
Heads of families,	27	Cousins,	1
Wives,	64	Wards,	2
		Not given,	1

The total number of persons making return was 503, including 353 males and 150 females. There were 297 male heads of families and 27 female heads, the relationship of the others being shown in the table. The following table gives the number of males and females by age periods:

Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	AGE PERIODS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
<i>Heads of Families.</i>	297	27	324	<i>Individuals—Con.</i>			
20 to 29 years,	38	2	40	60 to 69 years,	-	1	1
30 to 39 years,	70	4	74	70 to 79 years,	-	3	3
40 to 49 years,	90	7	97	Not given,	3	5	8
50 to 59 years,	62	4	66	<i>Totals.</i>	353	150	503
60 to 69 years,	20	5	25	10 to 19 years,	16	26	42
70 to 79 years,	10	3	13	20 to 29 years,	68	61	119
80 to 89 years,	2	-	2	30 to 39 years,	76	24	100
90 years and over,	2	-	2	40 to 49 years,	91	23	114
Not given,	3	2	5	50 to 59 years,	62	7	69
<i>Individuals.</i>	56	123	179	60 to 69 years,	20	6	26
10 to 19 years,	16	26	42	70 to 79 years,	10	6	16
20 to 29 years,	30	49	79	80 to 89 years,	2	-	2
30 to 39 years,	6	20	26	90 years and over,	2	-	2
40 to 49 years,	1	16	17	Not given,	6	7	13
50 to 59 years,	-	3	3				

Considering the total number of persons, it is seen that the greatest number, 119, is found in the age period 20 to 29 years. The ages of 333, the majority of those attending the conference, ranged from 20 to 49 years.

The place of birth for the 503 members appears as follows:

Place of Birth.

STATES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages
<i>Place of Birth.</i>				
Alabama,	353	150	503	100.00
Georgia,	228	114	342	67.99
Kansas,	54	17	71	14.11
Kentucky,	-	1	1	0.20
Louisiana,	2	-	2	0.40
Maryland,	3	-	3	0.60
Mississippi,	1	1	2	0.40
New York,	5	-	5	0.99
North Carolina,	1	-	1	0.20
Ohio,	18	1	19	3.78
Pennsylvania,	1	2	3	0.60
South Carolina,	14	3	17	3.38
Tennessee,	4	1	5	0.99
Virginia,	9	3	12	2.38
Not given,	12	7	19	3.78

Naturally, the majority of the members were born in Alabama. Nearly all of the Southern States were represented, however, and Kansas, New York, and Pennsylvania each sent one, and Ohio three members.

The conjugal condition is shown by age periods in the next table.

Conjugal Condition.

AGE PERIODS.	CONJUGAL CONDITION									
	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Given	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Given
<i>Heads of Families.</i>										
20 to 29 years,	8	269	17	1	2	1	2	22	2	-
30 to 39 years,	4	33	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
40 to 49 years,	4	64	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
50 to 59 years,	-	84	5	1	-	-	-	6	1	-
60 to 69 years,	-	55	6	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
70 to 79 years,	-	17	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
80 to 89 years,	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
90 years and over,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not given,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Individuals.</i>										
10 to 19 years,	38	2	1	-	15	41	66	3	1	12
20 to 29 years,	10	-	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	3
30 to 39 years,	23	-	1	-	6	19	21	1	1	7
40 to 49 years,	5	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
50 to 59 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
60 to 69 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
70 to 79 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Not given,	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2

Conjugal Condition — Concluded.

AGE PERIODS.	CONJUGAL CONDITION									
	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Given	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Given
<i>Totals.</i>	46	271	18	1	17	42	68	25	3	12
10 to 19 years,	10	-	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	3
20 to 29 years,	27	33	2	-	6	19	22	2	1	7
30 to 39 years,	9	65	1	-	1	-	21	3	-	-
40 to 49 years,	-	85	5	1	-	-	16	6	1	-
50 to 59 years,	-	55	6	-	1	-	3	4	-	-
60 to 69 years,	-	17	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
70 to 79 years,	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
80 to 89 years,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 years and over,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not given,	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2

There were 88 persons single, 339 married, 43 widowed, four divorced, and 29 for whom the conjugal condition was not stated. Of the males, 220 had been married once, 64 twice, and six three times; 73 females had been married once, 22 twice, and one three times. Of the 43 persons reported widowed, 11 had been married twice and one three times, while of the four divorced one had been previously married twice. The youngest head of a family was 21 years old and the oldest 96 years.

The next table shows the number of mothers, the number of children born, and the number of children living.

Children and Children Living.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND CHILDREN LIVING.	Number of Mothers	NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND CHILDREN LIVING.	Number of Mothers
1 child,	15	8 children,	3
1 living,	15	4 living,	1
2 children,	11	8 living,	2
1 living,	2	9 children,	5
2 living,	9	2 living,	1
3 children,	12	5 living,	1
None living,	1	9 living,	3
1 living,	1	10 children,	2
2 living,	2	3 living,	1
3 living,	8	7 living,	1
4 children,	9	11 children,	1
1 living,	1	11 living,	1
3 living,	1	12 children,	2
4 living,	7	5 living,	1
5 children,	8	9 living,	1
2 living,	1	16 children,	1
3 living,	1	3 living,	1
4 living,	1		
5 living,	5		
6 children,	8		
3 living,	3		
5 living,	1		
6 living,	4		
7 children,	3		
3 living,	1		
4 living,	1		
7 living,	1		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of mothers,	80
Number of children,	358
Living,	274
Not living,	84

All the married women are not included in the preceding table, there being some for whom the number of children was not returned, but, of the 80 mothers who answered this inquiry, it appears that they had in all 358 children, of whom 274 were living. There were 15 mothers who returned one child each, all of whom were living, and the largest number of children returned by any one mother was 16, of whom only three were living.

The next table shows, under the Census method of classification, the occupations of all those attending the conference for whom data were obtained.

Occupations.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages
<i>Heads of Families.</i>				
Government,	297	27	324	100.00
Professional,	1	-	1	0.31
Domestic service,	48	-	48	14.81
Personal service,	1	8	9	2.78
Trade,	1	4	5	1.54
Transportation,	4	-	4	1.23
Agriculture,	1	-	1	0.31
Manufactures,	212	14	226	69.75
Laborers,	17	-	17	5.25
At home,	2	-	2	0.62
Not stated,	-	1	1	0.31
<i>Individuals.</i>	10	-	10	3.09
Professional,	56	123	179	100.00
Domestic service,	8	14	22	12.29
Personal service,	1	30	31	17.32
Trade,	1	11	12	6.70
Agriculture,	4	-	4	2.24
Manufactures,	31	49	80	44.69
Scholars,	3	3	6	3.35
Students,	1	1	1	0.56
Not stated,	7	15	22	12.29
<i>Totals.</i>	353	150	503	100.00
Government,	1	-	1	0.20
Professional,	56	14	70	13.92
Domestic service,	2	38	40	7.35
Personal service,	2	15	17	3.38
Trade,	8	-	8	1.59
Transportation,	1	-	1	0.20
Agriculture,	243	63	306	60.83
Manufactures,	20	3	23	4.57
Laborers,	2	-	2	0.40
Scholars,	-	1	1	0.20
Students,	1	-	1	0.20
At home,	-	1	1	0.20
Not stated,	17	15	32	6.36

It is seen that Agriculture forms the leading occupation, nearly 61 out of every one hundred being classed under that head; the class ranking second is Professional, in which nearly 14 persons out of every one hundred are found; and the third is Domestic Service, in which nearly eight out of every one hundred are found.

Presenting the occupations in detail, we show for males and females the branches of occupations and the amount of salaries or wages earned by the persons enumerated, those occupations only being shown for which wages or salaries were returned.

Wages and Salaries: Males.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons	OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons
<i>Attorneys.</i>	1	<i>Farmers.</i>	123
\$65.00 month,	1	\$0.35 day,	1
<i>Barbers.</i>	1	0.40 day,	5
\$50.00 month,	1	0.45 day,	1
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>	2	0.50 day,	16
\$2.00 day — 6.00 week,	1	0.50 — 0.75 day,	1
2.75 day — 13.50 week — 54.00 month,	1	0.55 day,	2
<i>Blacksmiths and Farmers.</i>	1	0.75 day,	2
\$50.00 month,	1	2.50 day,*	1
<i>Bookkeepers.</i>	1	0.50 day — 10.00 month,	1
\$40.00 month,	1	0.50 day — 12.00 month,	1
<i>Bricklayers.</i>	1	0.75 day — 15.00 month,	1
\$2.50 day — 12.00 week,	1	0.40 day — 2.00 week — 8.00 month,	1
<i>Business Managers.</i>	1	0.50 day — 3.00 week — 8.33 month,	1
\$40 month,	1	0.50 day — 3.00 week — 12.00 month,	6
<i>Carpenters.</i>	6	0.60 day — 3.60 week — 14.40 month,	1
\$0.80 day,	1	1.00 day — 6.00 week — 15.00 month,	1
1.00 day,	1	1.00 day — 6.00 week — 24.00 month,	1
1.50 day,	1	2.00 week — 8.00 month,	2
2.00 day,	1	2.50 week — 10.00 month,	1
11.10 week — 44.40 month,	1	3.00 week — 12.00 month,	2
60.00 month,	1	5.00 week — 20.00 month,	1
<i>Carpenters, Farmers, Engineers, and Machinists.</i>	1	2.00 month,	1
\$1.25 day — 7.50 week,	1	3.00 month,	1
<i>Choremen.</i>	1	4.00 month,	6
\$0.60 day,	1	6.00 month,†	3
<i>Clerks.</i>	2	7.00 month,	3
\$60.00 month,	1	7.50 month,	1
80.00 month,	1	8.00 month,	6
<i>Contractors and Builders.</i>	1	8.50 month,	1
\$50.00 month,	1	9.00 month,	3
<i>Directors (Ginnery Companies).</i>	1	10.00 month,	14
\$83.06 month,	1	11.00 — 20.00 month,	1
<i>Drugs and Real Estate.</i>	1	11.50 month,	1
\$125.00 month,	1	12.00 month,	7
<i>Elders.</i>	2	12.50 month,	2
\$60.00 month,	1	13.00 month,	1
70.00 month,	1	15.00 month,	5
<i>Errand Boys.</i>	1	17.00 month,	1
\$0.25 day — 1.50 week — 6.00 month,	1	18.00 month,	2
		20.00 month,	3
		26.00 month,	1
		40.00 month,	2
		48.00 month,	1
		50.00 month,	2
		60.00 month,	1
		80.00 month,	2
		100.00 month,	1
		250.00 month,	1
<i>Farmers and Carpenters.</i>	2	<i>Farmers and Cross Tie Men.</i>	1
\$1.25 day,	1	\$1.25 day,	1
10.00 month,	1	\$1.50 day,	1
<i>Farmers and Draymen.</i>	1	<i>Farmers and Loggers.</i>	1
\$125.00 month,	1	\$125.00 month,	1
<i>Errand Boys.</i>	1	\$1.25 day,	1
\$0.25 day — 1.50 week — 6.00 month,	1	\$1.25 day,	1

* Rents teams,

† And board (1),

Wages and Salaries: Males — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons	OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons
<i>Farmers and Preachers.</i>	7	<i>Preachers and Presidents (Colleges).</i>	1
\$0.50 day,	2	\$100.00 month,	1
0.65 day,	1	<i>Presidents (American Beneficial Society).</i>	1
7.00 month,	1	\$160.00 month,	1
8.00 month,	1	<i>Presidents (Institutes).</i>	1
45.00 month,	1	\$100.00 month,	1
450.00 year,	1	<i>Principals (Institutes).</i>	2
<i>Farmers and Stock Raisers.</i>	1	\$60.00 month,	1
\$20.00 month,	1	75.00 month,	1
<i>Farmers, Blacksmiths, and Carpenters.</i>	1	<i>Porters.</i>	1
\$1.00 day,	1	\$28.00 month,	1
<i>Farmers, Dairymen, and Storekeepers.</i>	1	<i>Publishers.</i>	1
\$0.35 day — 2.00 week — 8.00 month,	1	\$70.00 month,	1
<i>Firemen.</i>	1	<i>Railroading.</i>	1
\$6.00 week,	1	\$30.00 month,	1
<i>Gardeners.</i>	2	<i>Secretaries (Missions).</i>	1
\$0.50 day,	1	\$125.00 month,	1
6.00 month,	1	<i>Shoemakers.</i>	2
<i>Janitors.</i>	1	\$2.00 day,	1
\$0.07 hour,	1	85.00 month,	1
<i>Mechanical Directors (Schools).</i>	1	<i>Sunday School Field Workers.</i>	1
\$50.00 month,	1	\$75.00 month,	1
<i>Merchants.</i>	2	<i>Superintendents (Industrial Schools).</i>	1
\$40.00 month,	1	\$60.00 month,	1
175.00 month,	1	<i>Teachers.</i>	16
<i>Merchants, Farmers, Editors, Poultry Dealers, and Secretaries.</i>	1	\$1.50 day — 9.00 week — 35.00 month,	1
\$100.00 month,	1	30.00 month,	3
<i>Ministers.</i>	11	40.00 month,	1
\$12.00 month,	1	41.00 month,	1
15.00 month,	1	50.00 month,	2
25.00 month,	1	60.00 month,	1
30.00 month,	1	62.50 month,*	1
48.00 month,	1	65.00 month,	1
60.00 month,	1	75.00 month,	2
65.00 month,	1	95.00 month,	1
80.00 month,	1	100.00 month,	1
82.00 month,	1	1,100.00 year,	1
90.00 month,	1	<i>Teachers and Farmers.</i>	7
100.00 month,	1	\$1.50 day — 7.50 week — 30.00 month,	1
<i>Ministers and Principals (Schools).</i>	2	30.00 month,	1
\$75.00 month,	1	35.00 month,	3
80.00 month,	1	50.00 month,	1
<i>Missionaries (Sunday Schools).</i>	1	300.00 year,	1
\$66.00 month,	1	<i>Teachers and Preachers.</i>	2
<i>Photographers.</i>	1	\$35.00 month,	1
\$3.00 day — 15.00 week — 60.00 month,	1	112.50 month,	1
<i>Physicians.</i>	1	<i>Treasurers (Schools).</i>	1
\$1,800.00 year,	1	\$75.00 month,	1
<i>Plasterers.</i>	2	<i>Well Diggers.</i>	1
\$60.00 month,	2	\$17.00 month,	1
<i>Plasterers and Farmers.</i>	1	<i>Wood Cutters.</i>	2
\$1.50 day,	1	\$0.50 day,	1
		3.50 week,	1

* With home.

Wages and Salaries: Females.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons	OCCUPATIONS AND AMOUNTS PAID.	Number of Persons
<i>Assistant Secretaries.</i>	1	<i>Housework.</i>	3
\$30.00 month,	1	\$0.40 day,	1
		0.50 day,	1
<i>Boarding-house Keepers.</i>	1	8.00 month,	1
\$60.00 month,	1		
<i>Chambermaids.</i>	2	<i>Laundresses.</i>	12
\$8.00 month,	2	\$0.50 day,	1
		0.25 day — 1.50 week — 6.00 month,	1
<i>Cooks.</i>	2	0.30 day — 1.80 week — 7.20 month,	1
\$0.75 week, 1.00 week,	1	0.35 day — 2.10 week — 8.40 month,	1
		0.50 day — 2.50 week — 10.00 month,	1
<i>Cooks, Farmers, and Peddlers.</i>	1	0.50 day — 2.00 month,	1
\$4.00 month,	1	0.60 day — 3.60 week — 14.40 month,	1
		1.25 week — 5.00 month,	1
<i>Cotton Pickers.</i>	1	2.00 week,	1
\$0.30 day — 1.50 week — 6.00 month,	1	5.00 week,	1
<i>Farmers.</i>	33	4.25 month,	1
\$0.25 day,	1	5.00 month,	1
0.35 day,	3		
0.40 day,	3	<i>Literary Writers.</i>	1
0.45 day,	2	\$8.00 week,	1
0.50 day,	4		
0.60 day,	1	<i>Nurses.</i>	2
1.50 day,	1	\$10.00 month,	1
0.40 day — 2.40 week — 9.60 month,	5	15.00 month,	1
1.00 day — 6.00 week,	1		
3.00 week — 12.00 month,	1	<i>Sewing Girls.</i>	1
2.00 month,	1	\$0.40 day,	1
2.50 month,	1		
3.00 — 6.00 month,	1	<i>Stewardesses.</i>	1
5.00 month,	4	\$10.80 month,	1
6.00 month,	2		
8.00 month,	2	<i>Teachers.</i>	12
		\$3.00 month,	1
<i>Housekeepers.</i>	2	10.00 month,	1
\$2.50 week, 8.00 month,	1	20.00 month,	2
		25.00 month,	6
		27.50 month,	1
		54.00 month,	1

There are, of course, many different occupations represented in the above presentation which account for the various amounts noted as being received by the same individual. In the case of persons for whom more than one occupation is given, it is to be inferred that the first mentioned is the principal one. The teacher who had a trade at which he worked in his vacation would state his teacher's salary at so much per month, and his wages as carpenter or whatever trade he was employed at, at so much per day or week; and the farmer, who had a trade at which he worked when his crop was "laid by" or at some other lull in the farming season, would state his wages at such trade by the day and week and month. These wages are only indicative, much depending upon how

the individual divided his time between two or more occupations.

The following table shows for the heads of families the number living in rented homes, the number owning their own homes, and also other houses and lands, and the value of the same with the amount of encumbrance :

Ownership of Homes, etc.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts	CLASSIFICATION.	Number and Amounts
Males.		Females.	
Living in rented homes, . . .	297	Living in rented homes, . . .	27
Number of homes owned, . . .	168	Number of homes owned, . . .	21
Aggregate value,* . . .	129	Aggregate value, . . .	6
Average value, . . .	\$96,065.00	Average value, . . .	\$3,550.00
Number mortgaged, . . .	\$750.51	Number mortgaged, . . .	\$591.67
Amount of mortgage,† . . .	2	Amount of mortgage, . . .	4
Number owning other land or houses, . . .	\$275.00	Number owning other land or houses, . . .	\$1,530.00
Aggregate value, . . .	118	Aggregate value, . . .	
Number of mortgages, . . .	\$145,753.00	Number of mortgages, . . .	
Amount of mortgages,‡ . . .	9	Amount of mortgages, . . .	
	\$1,573.00		

* Value of one home not returned.

† Amount of mortgage on one home not returned.

‡ Amount of two mortgages not returned.

The male heads of families who reported homes owned numbered 129, and of these 128 reported the value which amounted in the aggregate to \$96,065, or an average value of \$750.51; two reported that their homes were mortgaged but only one returned the value of mortgage, \$275. There are 118 male heads who reported owning other lands or houses, the total value of which was \$145,753, and seven reported encumbrances on this property to the amount of \$1,573, although two others stated that there were mortgages on their property but failed to note the amount. Of the 27 female heads, six reported owning their own homes valued on an average at \$591.67 each, and four stated that they owned other lands and houses valued in total at \$1,530. There were 168 male heads who reported living in rented houses and 21 female.

The length of time homes have been owned and the classified values are shown in the following table :

Classified Values of Homes and Length of Time Owned.

CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOMES.	LENGTH OF TIME OF OWNERSHIP OF HOMES							Heads of Families owning Homes
	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	
<i>Males.</i>	4	38	26	31	8	11	11	129
Under \$100,	-	3	2	2	-	3	-	10
\$100 but under \$200,	-	6	3	3	-	1	5	18
\$200 but under \$500,	3	7	5	5	2	2	2	26
\$500 but under \$1,000,	1	8	9	11	4	2	3	35
\$1,000 but under \$2,000,	-	11	4	8	2	2	3	30
\$2,000 but under \$5,000,	-	2	3	2	-	-	1	8
\$5,000 and over,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Females.</i>	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	6
\$100 but under \$200,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
\$200 but under \$500,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
\$500 but under \$1,000,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
\$2,000 but under \$5,000,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Both Sexes.</i>	4	39	28	31	9	12	12	135
Under \$100,	-	3	2	2	-	3	-	10
\$100 but under \$200,	-	6	4	3	-	1	6	20
\$200 but under \$500,	3	7	6	5	2	2	2	27
\$500 but under \$1,000,	1	8	9	11	5	3	-	37
\$1,000 but under \$2,000,	-	11	4	8	2	2	3	30
\$2,000 but under \$5,000,	-	3	3	2	-	-	1	9
\$5,000 and over,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

There are 37 heads of families owning homes valued at from \$500 to \$1,000, 11 of which had been owned from 10 to 14 years; nine from five to nine years; eight, one to four years; five, 15 to 19 years; three, 20 to 24 years, and one under one year.

The next table shows the number and kind of live stock owned and the heads of families owning same.

Live Stock.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Animals Owned	FAMILIES OWNING LIVE STOCK		
		Male Heads	Female Heads	Total Families
Horses,	196	125	4	129
Mules,	319	116	5	121
Oxen,	85	33	1	34
Cows,	652	174	8	182
Goats,	8	2	-	2
Beef cattle,	159	30	1	31
Swine,	1,145	172	7	179
Sheep,	4	1	-	1
Chickens,	7,423	240	19	269
Turkeys,	553	64	3	67
Geese,	179	19	1	20
Ducks,	134	10	-	10
Guinea hens,	119	12	2	14

Considering the crops owned and raised by the heads of families the following table is presented:

Crops Cultivated.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Acres of Crops Cultivated	FAMILIES CULTIVATING CROPS		
		Male Heads	Female Heads	Total Families
Cotton,	8,407½	215	15	230
Wheat,	128	13	1	14
Corn,	4,723	207	12	219
Oats,	812½	92	2	94
Rye,	6½	7	-	7
Irish potatoes,	54½	55	4	59
Sweet potatoes,	257¾	156	10	166
Apples,	297½	39	2	41
Peaches,	113¾	71	2	73
Fruit trees,	45½	6	-	6
Hay,	354½	35	-	35
Sugar cane,	153	127	7	134
Cow peas,	1,092½	125	8	133
Peas,	543½	11	1	12
Ground peas,	13½	4	-	4
Speckle peas,	2	1	-	1
White peas,	½	1	-	1
Sorghum,	71½	52	2	54
Millet,	1½	1	-	1
Peanuts,	40½	31	1	32
Grapes,	15	1	-	1
Green cabbages,	½	-	1	1

There were 8,407½ acres of cotton cultivated during the year by 215 male heads and 15 female heads, and 4,723 acres of corn by 207 male and 12 female heads. These were the principal crops so far as acreage is concerned.

For the heads of families the following table exhibits the size and composition :

Size and Composition of Families.

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES.	Male Heads	Fe- male Heads	Total Families	SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES.	Male Heads	Fe- male Heads	Total Families	
				1 in family,	2 in family,	3 in family,	4 in family,	
1 m,	8	4	12	7 in family, . . . . .	. . . . .	25	-	25
1 m,	8	-	8	1 m 6 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	1
1 f,	-	4	4	2 m 5 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	3	-	3
2 in family,	37	7	44	3 m 4 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	9	-	9
1 m 1 f,	36	5	41	4 m 3 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	10	-	10
2 m,	1	-	1	5 m 2 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	1
2 f,	-	2	2	6 m 1 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	1
3 in family,	39	2	41	8 in family, . . . . .	. . . . .	24	-	24
1 m 2 f,	19	2	21	1 m 7 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
2 m 1 f,	20	-	20	2 m 6 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
4 in family,	40	5	45	3 m 5 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	5	-	5
1 m 3 f,	13	3	16	4 m 4 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	7	-	7
2 m 2 f,	17	1	18	5 m 3 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	6	-	6
3 m 1 f,	9	1	10	6 m 2 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
4 m,	1	-	1	7 m 2 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
5 in family,	27	3	30	9 in family, . . . . .	. . . . .	29	1	30
1 m 4 f,	7	1	8	2 m 7 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	2
2 m 3 f,	12	1	13	3 m 6 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	6	-	6
3 m 2 f,	7	1	8	4 m 5 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	11	-	11
4 m 1 f,	1	-	1	5 m 4 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	7	-	7
6 in family,	24	2	26	6 m 3 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
1 m 5 f,	-	1	1	7 m 2 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2
2 m 4 f,	7	-	7	8 m 7 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	3	1	4
3 m 3 f,	10	1	11	4 m 6 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	2
4 m 2 f,	6	-	6	5 m 5 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	8	-	8
5 m 1 f,	1	-	1	6 m 4 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	1
				8 m 2 f, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	1

Size and Composition of Families — Concluded.

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES.	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total Families	SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES.	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total Families
11 in family, . . .	9	-	9	17 in family, . . .	1	-	1
4 m 7 f, . . .	3	-	3	8 m 9 f, . . .	1	-	1
5 m 6 f, . . .	2	-	2	18 in family, . . .	2	-	2
6 m 5 f, . . .	2	-	2	8 m 10 f, . . .	1	-	1
7 m 4 f, . . .	1	-	1	9 m 9 f, . . .	1	-	1
9 m 2 f, . . .	1	-	1	Not given, . . .	3	-	3
12 in family, . . .	9	1	10	TOTALS, . . .	297	27	324
4 m 8 f, . . .	2	1	3				
5 m 7 f, . . .	3	-	3				
6 m 6 f, . . .	1	-	1				
7 m 5 f, . . .	1	-	1				
8 m 4 f, . . .	1	-	1				
9 m 3 f, . . .	1	-	1				
13 in family, . . .	1	-	1				
6 m 7 f, . . .	1	-	1				
14 in family, . . .	5	-	5				
4 m 10 f, . . .	1	-	1				
5 m 9 f, . . .	1	-	1				
7 m 7 f, . . .	1	-	1				
8 m 6 f, . . .	2	-	2				

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate number of families,	. . .	324
Number of persons, . . .	. . .	1,861
Males, . . .	. . .	884
Females, . . .	. . .	977
Average persons to a family, . . .	. . .	5.80
Males, . . .	. . .	2.76
Females, . . .	. . .	3.04

The smallest family among the male heads consisted of one member and the largest of 18. Of the former there were eight families of one male each, and of the latter there were two families, one containing eight males and 10 females, and one with nine males and nine females. Of the female heads of families, the smallest family consisted of one member and the largest of 12. Of the former there were four families of one female each, and of the latter there was one family composed of four males and eight females. For three of the families the composition by sex was not reported, but the 321 families for which data were given aggregated 1,861 persons, of whom 884 were males and 977 were females. The average number of persons to a family was 5.80.

The next table shows the size of families and the number of rooms to a family for male and female heads.

Rooms to a Family.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS OF SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS —												Total Families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Male Heads.</i>	19	89	66	39	31	20	15	7	3	1	1	6	297
1 in family, . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
2 in family, . . .	1	16	7	3	5	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	37
3 in family, . . .	5	12	9	4	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	39
4 in family, . . .	5	11	8	6	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	40
5 in family, . . .	2	6	6	5	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	27
6 in family, . . .	1	5	6	2	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	24
7 in family, . . .	2	4	6	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	25

Rooms to a Family — Concluded.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS OF SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS —												Total Families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	Not Given	
<i>Male Heads</i> — Con.													
8 in family,	1	12	3	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
9 in family,	1	8	10	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	29
10 in family,	-	6	3	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	14
11 in family,	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
12 in family,	-	1	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
13 in family,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14 in family,	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
17 in family,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18 in family,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Not given,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
<i>Female Heads</i> .	5	9	4	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	27
1 in family,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2 in family,	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
3 in family,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4 in family,	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
5 in family,	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
6 in family,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9 in family,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 in family,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12 in family,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Total Families</i> .	24	98	70	44	33	21	15	7	3	2	1	6	324
1 in family,	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
2 in family,	3	18	8	4	5	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	44
3 in family,	6	12	9	5	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	41
4 in family,	5	13	9	8	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	45
5 in family,	2	6	7	6	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	30
6 in family,	2	5	6	2	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	26
7 in family,	2	4	6	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	25
8 in family,	1	12	3	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
9 in family,	1	9	10	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	30
10 in family,	-	7	3	2	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	16
11 in family,	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
12 in family,	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
13 in family,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14 in family,	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
17 in family,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18 in family,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Not given,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

From this table it will be seen that 24 families occupied dwellings containing one room each. Two of these families comprised one person each; three, two persons each; six, three persons each; five, four persons each; two, five persons each; two, six persons each; two, seven persons each; one, eight persons; and one, nine persons. The largest number of families, 98, occupied dwellings containing two rooms each, and the smallest number of families, one, occupied a dwelling which contained 12 rooms.

In the aggregate 1,855 persons were reported occupying 1,115 rooms, or an average of 1.66 persons to a room. Among the males, the largest number of rooms occupied was 12 which were occupied by one family of 10 persons, and among the females one family of five persons occupied 11 rooms.

The final table in this series relates to the literacy of those attending the Conference.

Literacy.

AGE PERIODS.	Read and Write	Read	Write	Neither Read nor Write	Not Given	Totals
HEADS OF FAMILIES.	135	17	1	86	85	324
<i>Males.</i>	130	13	1	77	76	297
20 to 29 years,	23	-	-	8	7	38
30 to 39 years,	42	1	-	12	15	70
40 to 49 years,	39	7	-	17	27	90
50 years and over,	25	5	1	39	26	96
Not given,	1	-	-	1	1	3
<i>Females.</i>	5	4	-	9	9	27
20 to 29 years,	2	-	-	-	-	2
30 to 39 years,	2	-	-	-	2	4
40 to 49 years,	-	3	-	1	3	7
50 years and over,	1	-	-	-	4	12
Not given,	-	1	-	1	-	2
INDIVIDUALS.	88	8	1	35	47	179
<i>Males.</i>	33	-	1	5	17	56
10 to 19 years,	8	-	1	4	3	16
20 to 29 years,	21	-	-	1	8	30
30 to 39 years,	4	-	-	-	2	6
40 to 49 years,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Not given,	-	-	-	-	3	3
<i>Females.</i>	55	8	-	30	30	123
10 to 19 years,	12	3	-	-	10	26
20 to 29 years,	31	-	-	6	12	49
30 to 39 years,	7	3	-	7	3	20
40 to 49 years,	5	2	-	6	3	16
50 years and over,	-	-	-	6	1	7
Not given,	-	-	-	4	1	5
TOTAL PERSONS.	223	25	2	121	132	503
<i>Males.</i>	163	13	2	82	93	353
10 to 19 years,	8	-	1	4	3	16
20 to 29 years,	44	-	-	9	15	68
30 to 39 years,	46	1	-	12	17	76
40 to 49 years,	39	7	-	17	28	91
50 years and over,	25	5	1	39	26	96
Not given,	1	-	-	1	4	6
<i>Females.</i>	60	12	-	39	39	150
10 to 19 years,	12	3	-	1	10	26
20 to 29 years,	33	-	-	6	12	51
30 to 39 years,	9	3	-	7	5	24
40 to 49 years,	5	5	-	7	6	23
50 years and over,	1	-	-	13	5	19
Not given,	-	1	-	5	1	7

It is unfortunate that for a large number of the members the facts as to literacy were not given, 132 out of 503 persons not reporting upon this point. Of those making return, however, it is found that more than one-half of the males and females can both read and write.

White and Negro Population of the United States — 1900.

We close this consideration of the negro by presenting a table which shows by States and Territories the white and

negro population under and over 21 years of age, by sex, as taken from the United States Census for 1900.

White and Negro Population: 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES				FEMALES			
	UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER		UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
North Atlantic Division,								
Maine, . . .	132,930	225	216,856	445	131,069	262	211,371	387
New Hampshire, . . .	74,283	97	130,648	230	74,615	112	131,245	223
Vermont, . . .	66,614	165	108,027	289	64,519	165	103,611	207
Massachusetts, . . .	518,529	5,135	830,049	10,456	525,384	5,815	891,802	10,568
Rhode Island, . . .	81,831	1,525	124,001	2,765	83,049	1,671	130,169	3,131
Connecticut, . . .	171,227	2,671	275,126	4,576	171,905	3,006	274,168	4,973
New York, . . .	1,413,059	15,193	2,145,057	31,425	1,441,086	18,045	2,157,729	34,569
New Jersey, . . .	373,793	12,271	532,750	21,474	379,424	13,767	526,350	22,332
Pennsylvania, . . .	1,358,822	27,680	1,763,482	51,668	1,350,044	30,574	1,669,316	46,923
South Atlantic Division,								
Delaware, . . .	32,894	7,242	45,592	8,374	32,061	7,229	43,430	7,852
Maryland, . . .	212,140	55,211	260,979	60,406	212,375	57,931	266,980	61,516
Dist. Columbia, . . .	32,879	15,276	60,318	23,072	34,195	18,048	64,140	30,306
Virginia, . . .	300,617	177,337	301,379	146,122	298,687	181,957	297,172	165,306
West Virginia, . . .	240,884	10,381	233,192	14,786	231,425	9,235	209,795	9,097
No. Carolina, . . .	342,892	176,510	289,263	127,114	333,791	181,190	297,637	139,655
So. Carolina, . . .	150,772	230,766	130,375	152,860	145,924	236,889	130,736	161,806
Georgia, . . .	315,632	286,796	277,496	223,073	310,590	298,146	277,576	226,798
Florida, . . .	76,766	58,782	77,962	61,417	74,696	59,869	67,909	50,662
North Central Division,								
Ohio, . . .	871,653	18,750	1,180,599	31,235	860,093	19,620	1,147,589	27,296
Indiana, . . .	553,617	11,515	701,761	18,186	541,488	11,928	661,636	15,876
Illinois, . . .	1,065,904	15,359	1,370,209	29,762	1,062,975	15,623	1,255,785	24,334
Michigan, . . .	524,858	3,027	712,245	5,193	516,964	3,074	644,501	4,522
Wisconsin, . . .	494,393	412	567,213	1,006	488,042	425	508,263	639
Minnesota, . . .	422,467	668	502,384	2,168	412,493	718	399,687	1,405
Iowa, . . .	519,002	2,434	630,665	4,441	507,187	2,461	561,813	3,357
Missouri, . . .	704,180	34,788	809,797	46,418	694,458	35,776	736,408	44,252
North Dakota, . . .	80,439	58	98,237	115	76,479	57	61,557	56
South Dakota, . . .	98,585	88	107,353	184	94,088	83	80,688	110
Nebraska, . . .	261,522	1,070	297,817	2,268	254,647	1,133	242,540	1,768
Kansas, . . .	342,370	11,847	388,562	14,695	332,172	11,961	343,225	13,560
South Central Division,								
Kentucky, . . .	478,842	67,345	469,206	74,728	467,120	68,873	447,141	73,760
Tennessee, . . .	407,656	126,152	375,046	112,236	394,310	127,161	363,174	114,694
Alabama, . . .	275,084	227,766	292,294	181,471	267,075	230,489	226,699	187,581
Mississippi, . . .	176,180	255,445	160,630	197,936	171,393	258,167	143,097	196,079
Louisiana, . . .	193,264	175,316	177,878	147,348	189,830	178,896	168,640	149,244
Texas, . . .	667,709	173,260	599,961	136,875	650,056	176,749	508,943	183,888
Indian Territory, . . .	85,818	10,001	77,865	9,146	81,148	10,247	57,849	7,459
Oklahoma, . . .	97,400	4,682	101,543	4,827	92,872	4,974	75,709	4,848
Arkansas, . . .	263,273	98,185	226,597	87,157	256,091	101,604	198,619	79,910
Western Division,								
Montana, . . .	44,266	201	94,873	711	42,058	183	45,086	428
Wyoming, . . .	19,581	150	36,262	481	17,205	124	16,003	185
Colorado, . . .	107,874	1,258	181,616	3,215	106,165	1,360	133,391	2,737
New Mexico, . . .	45,232	248	50,804	775	44,234	248	39,987	339
Arizona, . . .	20,319	279	34,911	1,084	19,142	179	18,531	306
Utah, . . .	73,718	96	65,205	358	73,163	86	60,379	132
Nevada, . . .	6,666	12	14,652	70	6,203	10	7,884	42
Idaho, . . .	38,135	36	50,328	130	36,156	47	29,876	80
Washington, . . .	104,648	359	183,999	1,230	100,307	308	107,350	617
Oregon, . . .	86,222	117	131,261	560	83,992	123	93,107	305
California, . . .	265,602	2,055	489,545	3,711	262,661	2,079	384,919	3,200

RECAPITULATION.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	POPULATION BY DIVISIONS					
	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western	Totals
<i>White Population.</i>	20,637,888	6,706,058	25,775,870	9,815,912	3,873,468	* 66,809,196
Males,	10,317,084	3,381,969	13,300,817	5,056,146	2,145,719	34,201,735
Under 21 years,	4,191,088	1,705,476	5,928,985	2,645,226	812,263	15,283,038
Over 21 years,	6,125,996	1,676,493	7,371,832	2,410,920	1,333,456	18,918,697
Females,	10,320,804	3,324,089	12,475,053	4,759,766	1,727,749	32,607,461
Under 21 years,	4,225,045	1,668,744	5,831,091	2,569,895	791,286	15,086,061
Over 21 years,	6,095,759	1,655,345	6,643,962	2,189,871	936,463	17,521,400
<i>Negro Population.</i>	385,020	3,729,017	495,751	4,193,952	30,254	† 8,833,994
Males,	188,290	1,835,525	255,717	2,089,879	17,136	4,386,547
Under 21 years,	64,962	1,018,301	100,016	1,138,155	4,811	2,326,245
Over 21 years,	123,328	817,224	155,701	951,724	12,325	2,060,302
Females,	196,730	1,893,492	240,034	2,104,073	13,118	4,447,447
Under 21 years,	73,417	1,050,434	102,859	1,157,160	4,747	2,388,677
Over 21 years,	123,313	842,998	137,175	946,913	8,371	2,058,770

* Not including 181,592 persons in Alaska, Hawaii, and stationed abroad.

† Not including 6,795 persons in Alaska, Hawaii, and stationed abroad.

It will be understood, of course, that the negroes in Massachusetts form but a small part of the population of the State, and their importance in the social fabric is relatively slight. In the light of recent events, however, this study of their number, intelligence, occupation, and adaptability as affected by the better environment and higher educational advantages of the North has been thought to be well worth the space devoted to it, and to those interested in the advancement of the race much opportunity to draw their own conclusions is afforded.

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